

Top Labor, Negro Leaders Score Eisenhower Program

Perverted Justice

An Editorial

THIRTEEN AMERICAN patriots were sentenced to a total of 32 years and one day in prison in New York last week. They were fined a total of \$64,000. Their crime: fighting for peace, democracy and freedom—nothing more.

At the same time the President was sentencing the American people to war and devastation by unleashing the corrupt Chiang Kai-shek from his lair on Formosa, and promising him the aid of the Seventh Fleet in his adventures.

By jailing Communists, the nation's most stalwart defenders, the war hungry billionaires feel that they have created enough hysterical confusion to engulf the world in total war and impose fascist rule on the United States.

BUT EVEN NOW the fog of anti-Communist hysteria is being breached by growing numbers of the American people. Attacking the infamous Smith Act, vehicle for imprisoning the 13 Communist Party leaders and dozens of others since 1948, Dr. Alexander Meiklejohn, former president of Amherst College, declared last week:

"Our legislature has no authority to exercise control over our political freedom. The intent of the Constitution is that, politically we shall be governed by no one but ourselves."

This turn in popular understanding of the sinister anti-Communist hoax was reflected even in the courtroom last Tuesday. Nothing other than this awakening pressure can be credited with the less-than-maximum sentences given to the "13."

THE PERVERTED JUSTICE that permits the nation's true patriots to be prosecuted by the pals of gangsters, such as government Attorney Myles Lane; that permits the hoodlum yell of "Go back to Russia" to be echoed by a Federal Judge, and that permits fantastic bail of \$300,000 set for the "13"—such a mockery of justice must be boldly challenged by all who truly love America.

The forthcoming Smith Act trials in Pittsburgh, Detroit, Seattle and St. Louis must reflect even more the determination that fascist rule will not come here.

We call on each of our readers to guarantee that the mailboxes are flooded with letters and telegrams to President Eisenhower, the Department of Justice and the Congress of the United States demanding:

- Immediate lowering of bail for the "13."
- Reversal of the Smith Act convictions and amnesty for the imprisoned.
- Repeal of the Smith Act, and other such un-American laws.

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THREE YEARS IN SMITH ACT JAILINGS

You Fear People's Peace Cry, New Victims Tell Court



THE DEFENDANTS in Foley Square at the time the trial started. Seated, left to right: Marion Bachrach, case severed because of illness; Claudia Jones; Israel Amter, case severed because of illness; Elizabeth Gurley Flynn; Betty Gannett. Standing, left to right: Alexander Bittelman; William Weinstone; Isadore Begun, acquitted by directed verdict during the course of the trial; Arnold Johnson; V. J. Jerome; Simon W. Gerson, acquitted during the trial by directed verdict; Louis Weinstock; Al Lannon; Pettis Perry; Alexander Tachtenberg and George Blake Charney. Jacob Mindel was not included in the picture because of illness.

By MILTON HOWARD

IN THE HIGH-CEILINGED courtroom at the Foley Sq. Federal Building in downtown New York, 13 American men and women were told to stand up early last week and hear for how long they would be dragged off to jail. It was in the same Room 110 where several weeks ago Judge Kaufman had listened with hard heart and envenomed mind to the clemency pleas of innocent Ethel and Julius Rosenberg. It was the same Room 110 where honest and courageous American patriots like Gene Dennis, West Coast truck driver, Ben Davis, John Gates and their comrades had heard a sneering and cunning Judge Medina rasp out "Five years and \$10,000 fine."

THE New York "13"—trapped by guilty verdicts built-in and guaranteed by screened and terrorized juries—were the latest

(Continued on Page 13)

Your Sub and a Friend's

A WORKING-CLASS publication is not a mere thing of printer's ink and a newsprint thrown together by a few high-flying, free-wheeling "journalists." It is built in the sweat of the men and women who toil at machines or in the mines or on the farms. It is flecked with the blood of workers who have been injured on the job, beaten by strikebreaking gunmen, framed up by courts, lynched by mobs. Every worker whose struggles it has reported and supported is part of such a paper. Every worker who has helped build the paper has put some of his heart, some of his hope, some of his life into it.

When we call upon our readers to help us secure new readers, therefore, it is not a routine "business as usual" affair. The call is not issued lightly and, we

believe, it will not be received lightly.

For while a paper such as The Worker has a rugged constitution which has defied the efforts of the big business class to starve it, harass it to death, intimidate its readers, and persecute its staff members, it does not follow that because one read it last week and the week before, it will therefore be a routine matter to pick up an issue next week, or the next.

The fact is that The Worker not only deserves readers—IT NEEDS THEM. It requires for its continued existence the flow of dollars which come from subs, new subs, renewals, one-year subs, half-year subs, as well as from every sale at ten cents the copy.

Without such a flow The Worker will again face a finan-

cial crisis which will tax the efforts of the staff and the readers to raise funds to keep the paper going.

We said The Worker DESERVES readers, and we repeat it for emphasis. For no other national weekly paper fights with such consistency for peace in Korea, for progress and democracy, for Negro rights. No other paper struggles day in and out for the unity of the people, Negro and white, led by a united labor movement, to resist the fascist war drive of Eisenhower and his Millionaires.

This is therefore, an appeal to each reader to send in his own sub for one year, \$2.50, and to solicit from his friends, neighbors and shopmates their yearly subscriptions for this crusading paper. Perhaps you can do more. But please, do not do less.

By BERNARD BURTON

PRESIDENT EISENHOWER'S State of the Union message outlined a program which "labor considers loaded with potential danger," the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor warned last week. Meeting in regular session in Miami, Fla., the Council sounded the alarm on the domestic aspects of Eisenhower's program.

The CIO Executive Board had been meeting for two days in Washington and there was still no statement as this edition went to press. But the feeling in top CIO circles was indicated by the Feb. 2 issue of The CIO News which was devoted almost entirely to warnings that the labor-haters had taken over in Washington. Typical was the main page one headline: TAFT TAKES OVER DRIVER'S SEAT AS HEARINGS NEAR ON T-H CHANGES.

Alarm was also noted by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP). The NAACP

declared that it "regrets" Eisenhower's stated "reliance on persuasion" instead of legislation to win civil rights laws. "Legislation is required," the NAACP warned, adding "very little" had been won on civil rights as a "result of persuasion." The NAACP also criticized the proposal to abandon price controls.

For reaction to Eisenhower's foreign policy see Page 4.

The organization, however, found encouraging signs in Eisenhower's "affirmation" of the need to break down segregation in Washington and his proposal to hold hearings on the racist Walter - McCarran Immigration Act.

ABOUT THE ONLY organization that was in high spirits as a result of Eisenhower's message was the National Association of Manufacturers. No statement had been issued by the NAM, but none was necessary for the President's message contained in outline the program pushed by its December national convention.

The NAM's domestic program called for new amendments to the Taft-Hartley Act with emphasis on elimination of industry-wide bargaining; tax "relief" for big corporations; abolition of "controls," with emphasis on price and rent controls; a stepped-up drive on civil liberties.

Eisenhower in his message said "we should promptly pro-

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NEGRO HISTORY WEEK

See inside pages for articles and features

Fight Witchhunts or You're Next, CIO Leader Tells Labor Conference

By WILLIAM ALLAN

LANSING, Mich.

CHARGING that any witchhunting committees that come out of the State Legislature are aimed at organized labor, Gus Scholle, State CIO president, told some 300 delegates to a legislative conference here that all such moves must be vigorously opposed.

"When a lot of these screwballs in Lansing say they want to start investigating Communists, that is but a devious method to bear down on the organized labor movement and we of labor must oppose all such moves," said the CIO leader

in his opening remarks.

He said that there is an aura of hysteria abroad in the land, and cited as an example how Congressmen were giving up all other work to get on witch-hunting committees.

He told of how Rep. Kit Clardy of Flint (R-Mich.) gave up all other work in Congress just to be on the Un-American Activities Committee.

Scholle said this development is very dangerous. He told of a individual whom he knew who had been "screened" four times by some witch-hunting committee, and finally fired from a government post. Then he went to work for Packard

and was fired there.

"What is a man to do, how is he to live?" Scholle asked the delegates.

HE CALLED for an all-out fight by CIO in Michigan against this or any such witch-hunting. He received a solid round of applause from the assembled delegates, most of whom were shop workers, Negro and white.

He called on the delegates to remind GOPers that Eisenhower said FEPC is a state issue, then demand they come across in Michigan.

He proposed that the Workmen's Compensation law be strength-

ened and improved to provide the entire wage loss to the injured worker and his family.

He called for CIO to work to get repealed the strikebreaking Hutchinson Act used against state, county and city workers, banning strikes.

Michigan's tax system should be based on the ability to pay rather than on a "soak the consumer" basis, Scholle said calling for a Corporation profits tax.

SCHOLLE'S address was singularly free of redbaiting or any warmongering, confining itself strictly to needs of the people and blasting at any proposed witch-hunts. Unfortunately he made no call for repeal of Michigan's "Little Smith Act" the Trucks law.

His speech reflected deep concern for what lies ahead for labor and the people. Progressives have to get into this battle against witch-



AUGUST SCHOLLE

hunting and repeal of anti-labor legislation and improved security for Michigan's people.

CADILLACS, CRUISES, NIGHT CLUBS

'Anti-Communist Fund' Was Ryan's Private Hoard

By GEORGE MORRIS

THE COURTROOM was packed. Hundreds were in line outside hoping for at least a glimpse. The news writers were there in extra-large force. It was the grand finale of the New York State Crime hearings. The "Mr. Big" of the waterfront employers and the "King" who reigns over the International Longshoremen's Association—William J. McCormack and Joseph P. Ryan were on the witness stand.

But anyone who expected a slug-fest match between the employers' Br. Big and the "representative" of labor, was disappointed. Ryan, said Mr. Big, is an "extremely close personal friend". During many years of bosom friendship, Ryan consulted him often on union problems. But, he added, he (McCormack) never consulted Ryan on matters affecting his score or so of business enterprises in the port of New York.

So close has been their friendship, testified the multimillionaire "Mr. Big," that he sponsored Ryan's membership in the exclusive and very expensive Wingfoot Golf Club, on May 9, 1939. Ryan has been a member of that club for 11 years, until July, 1950 when, for some unexplained reason, he "resigned."

LATER, when McCormack was asked how was it that his workers at Penn Stevedoring get substantially less per hour than ILA members get generally, and how it is that his enterprises have hardly ever been affected by a strike, he replied it was "good management and human relations." He didn't elaborate on the "human relations" part. But if there was anything left

unsaid by Mr. Big, the King said it.

By far, the lifetime ILA president was most entertaining when he explained the operations of his "anti-Communist" fund. His legal advisers had been preparing Ryan for this ordeal since several weeks ago when an executive of Daniels & Kennedy, Inc., told the crime commission that every year he brings an envelope with \$1,500 in cash to Ryan and gives it to him when there is no one around. Those payments were begun 18 years ago by the late head of the firm and

are continued punctually by his son.

The brains of the Ryan team have come up with the story that many employers have been doing the same, either paying in cold cash or inserting advertisements (\$300 a page) in the ILA's journal, for an "anti-Communist" fund to fight Harry Bridges. Ryan repeated the story.

When Theodore Kiendl, the "Communist" account, in his own if the living Mr. Kennedy knows (Continued on Page 13)



INLAND STEEL STRIKERS are shown outside the gates of the plant at Indiana Harbor, Ind., where 18,000 walked out. The strike was settled after five days with promises to meet on grievances.

UAW to Press for New Pact Despite Index Finagling

DETROIT THE UNITED AUTOMOBILE Workers will continue its demand for renegotiation of the General Motors contract by March 1 despite President Eisenhower's order for continuance of the old price index.

One of the grounds upon which UAW president Walter Reuther moved for renegotiation of the GM five-year pact which has two more years to run, was the government's new index. The UAW's wage contracts are pegged to the escalator.

Dissatisfaction with the General Motors contract has been widespread, and mounting in the com-

pany's plants since the pact took effect. A number of locals called for abrogation of the pact. This dissatisfaction is expected to blow up to a climax at the UAW's convention March 22.

REUTHER SEIZED upon the change of index as a "legal" excuse for demanding renegotiation of the pact. But Eisenhower's decision for continuance of the old index for six more months, a stroke of strategy, apparently influenced by Defense Secretary C. E. Wilson, took that excuse away.

The UAW insists, however, that inflation since Korea threw out of

escalation. Among the demands is an increase of pensions from \$120 to \$145 a month; a rise in the productivity factor from four to five cents an hour and incorporation of 21 cents of the 25-cent escalator rise into the basic wage scale so a downward trend would touch only four cents.

According to the Daily News here, General Motors V.P. Harry Anderson was very elated by Eisenhower's decision to continue the old index and said "they sure pulled the rug from under Reuther."

Negotiations are also deadlocked in Ford and Chrysler on the same issue.

THE WEEK IN LABOR AFFAIRS

- AFL Orders Dock Union Clean Up
- 18,000 End Inland Steel Tieup

AFL AND CIO top executive bodies went into session — the former in Miami for 10 days, the latter in Washington for four — to determine policy toward the Eisenhower administration and on a number of other questions. Both groups named committees to start unity negotiations on Feb. 24.

In a precedent-setting move the AFL ordered the International Longshoremen's Association to cleanse its ranks of all officials who took bribes of "gifts" from employers and any with criminal records; ordered an end of the racket-breeding shapeup; directed an immediate democratization of the union and gave it to April 30 to do the job or face suspension or loss of charter.

The CIO's leaders, their anger mounting over President's divisive game of favoritism towards AFL's leaders, are giving sharper expression to their attitude towards the White House. Here is a sampling of headlines in just the Feb. 2 issue of CIO News:

"Taft Takes Over Driver's Seat as Hearings Near on T-H Changes — Blue book of blue chip firms features Ike's top appointees (a story describing each)—52 dividends set record — tax bonanza climbs near 25 billion — Builders' lobby wants more aid—GM Charlie confirmed in defense post—No Retreat! Connecticut CIO warns GOP—CIO warns Benson on Wood policy—GOP get set to probe everybody in sight."

SEN. WAYNE MORSE (Ind-Ore) on Jan. 30 repeated his call for a third "liberal" party. Speaking at a Franklin Roosevelt Day dinner sponsored by Americans for Democratic Action, the former Republican said there is no chance for liberalism in the GOP and very little in the Democratic Party. He said the Eisenhower administration was trying to "transfer the defense department to Detroit."

Morse rejected the plea of Sen. Paul Douglas (D-Ill) that Eisenhower be given time to prove himself. "Why this honeymoon?" Morse demanded. "This is the time to fight in the streets and on the house-tops. The battle of liberalism against reaction is on now, whether you know it or not."

FIRST IMPORTANT strike in basic steel since last year's

Co. works of East Chicago, employing 18,000, when the company suspended three workers. Don Lutes, president of Local 1010, steelworkers, said the issue is some 88 unsettled grievances. The strike was settled after five days with a promise for quick disposition of grievances.

Twelve-hundred workers of Nitro, W. V., plant of the Viscose Corp. went on strike, refusing to settle for a five and three-cent raise which locals of CIO textile union in five other plants of Viscose approved. . . . Transmission Local 735 of the UAW-CIO approved strike action and set up machinery for the March 1 deadline fixed by the UAW in all General Motors plants for renegotiation of the current five-year pact. . . . A strike of 4,000 New York harbor tugboatmen, members of Local 333, ILA, crippled most activity in the port. The workers demand higher wages and other improvements.

ACTING ON THE SUIT of the United Electrical, American Communications and the Fur and Leather workers, Judge F. Dickinson Letts in Washington ruled the NLRB has no power to question the truthfulness of Taft-Hartley affidavits signed by officials of these unions. . . . The Colgate Co., encouraged by a previous Taft-Hartley judgment against the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, filed a suit for \$584,000 against the union in San Francisco. . . . In Clayton, Mo., Local 618 of the Teamsters, in a precedent-setting action, filed a \$115,000 suit against E. R. Goddard & Co.

FACED WITH A revolt of Negro car cleaners, Washington, D. C. Local 364, Brotherhood of Carmen, dropped its 14-year-old segregation policy. The issue developed when William T. Scott, a Negro car cleaner, refused to join the union on the ground that he didn't want to be segregated into all-Negro Local 716 and was threatened with dismissal under the union shop provision. He retained his job and jimcrow bars were broken. . . .

Detroit restaurant and hotels are suffering a shortage of waiters and waitresses because of their discrimination on color and sex lines, Louis Koenig, secretary-treasurer of Hotel and Restaurant, Local 705, said.

POINT of ORDER!

HIS MOTTO

By Alan Max
Motto of the new Secretary of Defense: what is good for General Motors is good for the U.S.
U.S. Steel?

Fake Press Story Against the Rosenbergs

THE UNITED PRESS STORY

THE ANGRY DENIAL

NEW YORK POST, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 7, 1953

Denies U. S. Anti-Semitic On A-Spies

London, Jan. 7 (UP)—Left-wing Laborite Sydney Silverman told the World Jewish Congress forum last night that Communists are "stupid" for accusing the U. S. of anti-Semitism in the trial of doomed atom spies Julius and Ethel Rosenberg.

"The judge, both defendants and both prosecuting and defense attorney all were Jews," he said. "It would be stupid to deduce it was an anti-Semitic trial."

Silverman challenged the Czechoslovak government, on the other hand, to prove that its recent purge trial of Rudolf Slansky and other "Zionist traitors" was not anti-Semitic.

REPRODUCED above is the photostat of the London news report which purported to show that a leading British Laborite, who is a well-known figure in the Jewish community in England, was attacking the trials of Washington-hired spies in Prague as anti-Semitic and was sneering that "Communists are stupid for accusing the U. S. of anti-Semitism in the trial" of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg. This report raised questions among many persons here. They knew that the Labor M.P., Silverman, had strongly urged clemency for the Rosenbergs in an earlier statement. In the London report which the UP distributed, there is not a word to indicate that Silverman urged clemency for the framed Rosenbergs. On the contrary, the impression is left that the British Laborite is opposed to clemency and is attacking "the Communists" who urge clemency.

BUT A READING of Laborite Silverman's outraged letter, which appears in full on this page, shows that on the two issues raised in the United Press news report, the Prague trials and the Rosenberg case, Silverman's views are exactly the opposite to those attributed to him in the Post version.

Thus, the British Labor Party member of the House of Commons flatly denies that the Prague trials of the Slansky spy ring was anti-Semitic. He also says that it is not the Rosenbergs but the United States which is on trial before world opinion, that the guilty verdict is "very doubtful" and that the death sentence is "hysterically extravagant."

An unusual feature in this episode of journalistic deceit is that the United Press editor in London, according to Mr. Silverman, "has no record and has no knowledge of any such report."

THE "KILL THE ROSENBERGS" drive has been filled with unbelievable falsehoods from the beginning. It began with the fantastic and wholly unsupported yarn of David

Greenglass after the FBI seized him as an obscure Army Sergeant. It continued with the fraudulent reports planted in the press by the government prosecutor about key witnesses whom he never called to trial.

It went on with the FBI secretly and illegally bringing a witness into the courtroom for an identification rehearsal the day before he was legally brought in. And it continues to this day with the million-time repetition of the newspaper lie that the Rosenbergs were indicted and convicted for "treason," for being "atom spies" and for having "given Russia the A-bomb secret."

The fact is that since the government did not have one single item of evidence to connect the Rosenbergs with any espionage or with any "Russians" or with any A-bomb secret, they were indicted not for actual espionage but for "conspiracy to commit espionage." Top atomic scientists have repeatedly stated that there never was "an A-bomb secret" and that a scientific illiterate like Greenglass could never have drawn such a "secret" anyway if there were such a thing.

President Eisenhower will soon get the Rosenbergs petition for commutation of their death sentence.

World figures from all walks of life have urged commutation, some because a reading of the trial records convinced them that there is no evidence against the Rosenbergs, others because they are shocked by the death penalty, the first time in American history that it is being applied in peace time for such an alleged crime. They especially note that known Nazi killers who murdered millions, including helpless Americans at Malmedy, were not given death, and that many were pardoned and released.

New messages to President Eisenhower are being urged asking clemency. It is urged that community leaders, rabbis, ministers, Congressmen and Senators be visited for clemency support.



Dear Mr. Bloch,

I am shocked and distressed beyond words by your letter and enclosure of the 8th. instant, which has reached me only this morning. It reveals about as shameful a bit of dishonest reporting as I have come across for a long time.

On 6th January I took part in a public Forum in London about the Prague trials, I said that they were certainly not anti-Semitic; that they were certainly anti-Zionist; that they might therefore lead to unintended anti-Semitic results. I said, in passing, that it would be as wrong to infer anti-Semitism merely from the fact that many defendants were Jews and were described as Jews as it would be to infer anti-Semitism in the Rosenberg case merely because the Judge, both counsel, both defendants, and the chief prosecuting witness were all Jews whereas there was not a single Jew on the Jury.

So far from intending to imply any support for the hysterically extravagant sentence on the Rosenbergs (even if guilty, which seems to me very doubtful) I had only the previous evening been the principal speaker at a large and very crowded public protest meeting which apparently the United States press did not report at all! In the course of my speech I said that I did not think a conviction on the evidence could have been obtained or held on appeal in the United Kingdom and that to carry out the capital penalty would be to indict not the Rosenbergs but the United States Government.

I remain of that opinion and you may make such use of this letter as you wish.

Yours very truly

Sydney Silverman.

P.S. I have talked to the United Press News Editor here this morning. He informs me that he has no record and has no knowledge of any such report and that in any case the New York Post does not take the U.P. service.S.S.

Calls for Korea Cease-Fire Now

By STEVE ROBERTS

PHILADELPHIA. — Jerome Davis past president of the American Federation of Teachers, demanded an immediate cease-fire in Korea here last week. The prominent Quaker and former Yale faculty member also called upon all persons devoted to the cause of peace to exert "all possible pressure upon the government to bring an end to the Cold War and peacefully negotiate all differences with the Soviet Union."

Speaking at the Broadwood Hotel, before a meeting called by the Philadelphia Council of Arts, Sciences, and Professions, Dr. Davis declared that the first step towards peaceful settlement of the Cold War was to win the friendship of the Soviet Union. This, he said, could not be done by a policy of threats and bullying which he declared are the principal characteristic of our present foreign policy.

DR. DAVIS, author of Peace, War, and You, told his audience that our present policy makers are dominated by a "Magenot Line" mentality. They can only think, he continued, in terms of more guns, more planes, bigger bombs, greater destruction, when this policy is already an obvious failure and can only lead to complete political bankruptcy and a catastrophic Third World War.

Meanwhile, Dr. Davis pointed out, we are living in a world where "war is outmoded, where man's potential for murder and destruction is completely out of bounds with his capacity to use his intelligence with regard to the complications of human relations."



JEROME DAVIS

where two-thirds of the world's people live on the thin starvation line of life and death."

Dr. Davis said that it is now "imperative that the welfare of the mass of people be supreme, paramount over property rights" and that our policy of backing every fascist government in the world and of all the forces of reaction can only lead to an unmitigated and unrelieved disaster for the United States. In our constant negative approach to the Soviet Union we endanger all freedom in this country and everywhere in the world, he declared.

DR. DAVIS vigorously attacked the "great lie of misinformation" conducted by the press, radio, TV, and motion pictures in this country in relaying of news about the Soviet Union, calling it the "most deadly, most dangerous" evil that

we have to face in America today. He compared the effects of this vast campaign of misinformation upon the American people to the state of hypnosis upon a mental case.

He quoted Louis Fisher, Bertrand Wolfe, Maurice Hindus, George Cruikshank, and George Kennan as examples of men, not particularly pro-Soviet, who nevertheless feel that Russia does not and never has contemplated war.

"IT IS NOT RUSSIA that rings the United States with air bases, but just the reverse," Dr. Davis said. He declared that we had made the wrong response to Russia ever since their revolution, commencing with our armed intervention in 1919. He repeated that we cannot have peace without winning their friendship and that we can never do this by sponsoring all the hostile and reactionary forces in the world. "Ultimately the battle between East and West will be won by the ideology that does the most for the people."

Other points in Dr. Davis' peace program included: strengthening the UN in its peace-making functions; discussion of the prisoners of war issue after the fighting stops in Korea; lifting of all trade barriers between East and West which he said, are strangling the early recovery of world prosperity, and convening a general disarmament conference to seek a solution to the ruinous armaments race.

He pleaded that we "use science, use a rational, intelligent approach to these problems" and asked all people to join with him in seeking to promote world peace and "refuse to fall a victim to cynicism and indifference."

DR. DAVIS WAS PRECEDED as speaker by Dr. Marion Hathaway, chairman of the department of Social Economy at Bryn Mawr College, Dr. Winthrop Wright, professor of Physics at Haverford College, and William Meek, the Chairman of the Committee.

5-Day Strike Shakes Inland Off High Horse

By CARL HIRSCH

EAST CHICAGO, Ind.—A five-day strike at Inland Steel shook the company off its high horse last week.

The 18,000 workers returned to their jobs Wednesday, but only after winning assurances that a series of bitter grievances will be settled fast.

The strike of CIO United Steel Workers Local 1010 was the union's counter-blow to a series of company decrees, climaxed by the suspension of two welders for refusing to work overtime.

The giant steel plant went down at midnight, Thursday, Jan. 28. For four days, the company refused to negotiate until the men returned to work.

The bluff failed. On the fifth day, the union presented five demands. The company accepted, and the union announced that the strike was "automatically ended."

The agreement, a partial but significant victory, provided for immediate settlement of 22 of the worst grievances at the rate of three a week.

The first will be the case involving suspension of blast furnace welders Archie Breen and George Kisfalusi, and their griever millwright Garland Richards.

The company also agreed that its top officials will meet every three months with the heads of the local union to discuss grievances. The local officials insisted on this by-passing of Inland's industrial relations department, where a new assistant superintendent named Ralph Hoover has been handing down the new speed-

up decrees and the disciplinary suspensions.

Local president Don Lutes charged that Hoover has become the main instrument of the company high-handed program.

"The men are tired of him running the plant like a Hitler," Lutes declared.

Another feature of the settlement was a rotating schedule for offering overtime to the workers.

The union made clear, however, that overtime work is not compulsory and never has been, according to the contract, said a special strike issue of the Inland local paper. "This policy of forcing a man to work overtime seems to have begun right after the Presidential election of last November."

Peter Calacci, chairman of the grievance committee, told a local meeting that this "war with the company" stemmed from new big business attitudes following the elections.

"The change in administration in Washington brought in a group of people who are not friendly to labor," said Calacci.

The solid Inland strike drew the strong support of numerous unions in this region. The Inland paper reported that its "sister local," Youngstown Sheet & Tube Local 1011, was considering a 24-hour sympathy shutdown.

Messages of solidarity came in from the big U. S. Steel locals in Gary. The Inland local pointed out that "they are faced with the same problems as we are."

The strike that closed down the big Inland Steel plant

last week was a long time brewing.

While the company has done everything to make the strike issue seem to be a petty one, the Inland workers know better.

They emptied out of that plant, all 18,000 of them, as though they were running from a plague.

★
THEY CALL it "Hooverism."

The name comes from Ralph Hoover, the Inland Steel Company's superintendent of labor relations.

Briefly stated, this program is speedup, increased work loads, rigid discipline—and hard penalties for those who refuse to shut up and take it.

The plan has been in operation since the ending of the steel strike last summer, and stepped up following the November elections.

★
SUSPENSION of two weld-

ers and their griever, the event that touched off the strike, came as a climax to a long chain of similar incidents.

Just a few weeks earlier, 35 blast furnace millwrights and helpers were suspended for staging a sitdown. They had refused to take over the work of the pipefitters.

And the bundlers in the cold strip have been under company attack for refusing to increase their output.

Management has been putting the screws to the workers in virtually every department.



CHARLES E. WILSON, former president of General Motors, beams as Sen. Saltensfall of the Armed Services Committee, congratulates him on his confirmation as Defense Secretary.

'What's Good for General Motors'

How GM Looted Public Treasury

By HELEN SIMON

DETROIT. — There are huge dollars-and-cents reasons why Sen. Wayne Morse (Ind-Ore) blasts confirmation of GM's Charles E. Wilson in the Secretary of Defense post as "shocking and unconscionable."

Morse said: "I am challenging the appointment because there is a question of public policy as to whether a man with Mr. Wilson's past economic connections should sit in judgment on defense contracts. It violates basic American justice."

The word "past" used above is charitable, because even though he may sell (or give away to his family) his GM stocks, Wilson's personal fortune still depends on GM's paying him a huge bonus and pension.

Moreover Wilson showed where he stands when he told the probing senators: "What's good for General Motors is good for the country."

Here's some low-down on GM's profiteering with the biggest slice of "defense" contracts held by any corporation in the U. S.—7.8 percent or some \$5½ billion.

A report submitted by two staff members of the Senate Armed Services Committee in 1951 (but never acted upon) showed that GM had charged the Air Force a 39.8 percent profit on the manufacture of jet engines, and 36.2 percent profit on the manufacture of aircraft sparkplugs. In one instance, GM used facilities 100 percent government owned, yet insisted on 11.1 percent profit on sales, the report said.

"Legal" profits are limited to 6 percent on government contracts, but Leon Pearson, in his column of Jan. 21, showed how extra profits are garnered.

"A Senate Armed Services Subcommittee report shows that GM farmed out contracts to one subsidiary, which would add a profit, then to another subsidiary, which added a second profit, until sometimes three profits were added into one contract, all at the expense of the taxpayer," he revealed.

GM has been among the leaders of "defense" suppliers who want a legal 12 percent profit on government contracts instead of the present 6 percent.

GM officials have not successfully explained away the \$69,000,000 contract (later cancelled to the tune of about \$10,000,000) for construction of 7577 vertical turret lathes by Fisher Body at a unit cost of more than \$90,000—while the same item was sold to the

government by the Bullard Co. for \$38,000 apiece.

A GM man—H. R. Boyer, who was chairman of the Government's Aircraft Production Board — got this high price on grounds Fisher had to start tooling up for the job from scratch—and then defense officials agreed to "rent" (actually give!) GM all but 80 out of some 570 units of tooling machinery needed.

On Jan. 29, 1952, former Senator Blair Moody charged that with suitable facilities idle elsewhere (Monroe Auto Equipment Co., Omaha Industries Inc., Gar Wood) the Air Force asked GM to construct a new plant in Dayton, Ohio, for airplane landing gear. This meant a \$7,000,000 tax amortization benefit for GM.

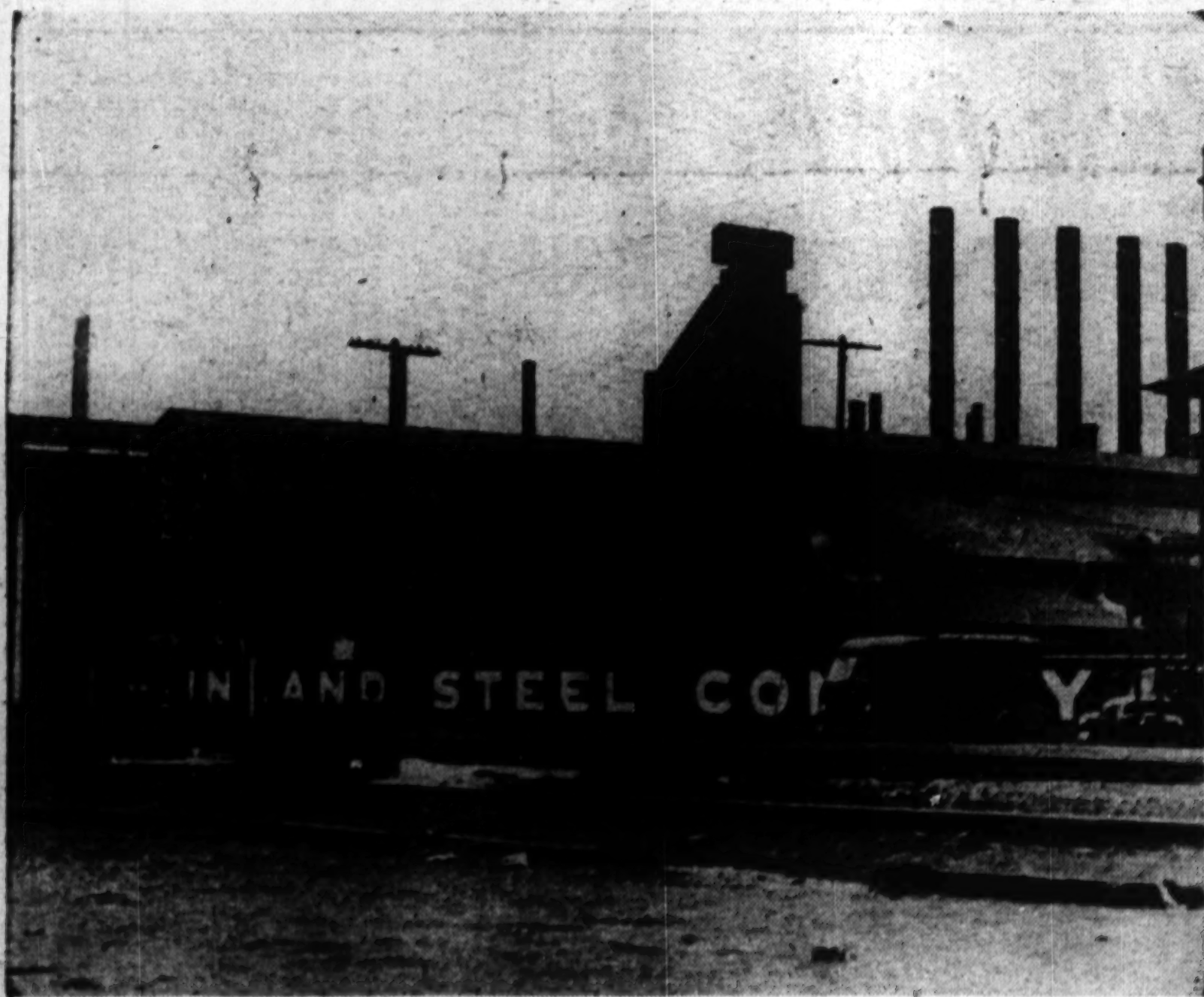
On May 26, 1951, charges were lodged before the House Monopoly Investigating Committee that GM got extra steel allotments in March while the requests of four lesser firms got "lost." The allocations were made by Melvin C. Cole, head of the National Production Authority's iron and steel division, who in private life was a big seller of steel from Bethlehem to GM.

On Sept. 1, 1951, the Detroit News wrote of the huge new radial piston aircraft engine factory being built near the Chevrolet assembly plant in Flint: "It is understood that after the defense emergency the plant will be used to expand auto manufacturing operations."

Other plants being built for GM include: A million square foot plant for jet engines next door to Buick's main manufacturing plant in Flint; a new Olds plant in Lansing for tank guns. The plant area of the Grand Blank tank plant (operated by Fisher Body) has been nearly doubled in the last two years.

With war and the threat of war obviously such a boon for GM—and for its blood brothers, the Chase National Bank, the duPonts, the Rockefellers, the Hanna coal and iron interests—more and more Americans are questioning if what is good for GM is indeed "good for the country."

What remains is to translate distrust and uneasiness into an organized political challenge to the policies which flow from this concept. It remains, most of all, to keep our country from being embroiled in global war on the promise that this is good for GM profits and consequently must be good for the rest of us.



Inland Steel's 18,000 workers close 'er down tight. . . .

U. S. Steel Speedup Dumps Steelworkers

PITTSBURGH.—The U. S. Steel Corporation is closing down its old, small open hearth furnaces throughout this area. Six out of the 12 such furnaces at Vandergrift have been discarded and an average of only half of the 15 old-type furnaces at Duquesne are to remain in production.

This reduction will cut 600,000 tons from the annual rated capacity, the net annual reduction will

amount to 452,800 tons.

MODERNIZATION of their plants by the Jones & Laughlin, Weirton Steel, Crucible Steel, Wheeling Steel, and Allegheny-Ludlum companies, have added enough production capacity so that the Pittsburgh area, however, is expected to show a net increase in production this year.

U. S. Steel officials claim the shift over to the larger, more mod-

ern furnaces will not produce "serious dislocations in employment." However, "The High Carbon Truth," a mimeographed newspaper issued by the Communist Party of Western Pennsylvania, reveals that several hundred steelworkers lost their jobs last November when the Jones & Laughlin Steel Corporation closed down six old-style open-hearth furnaces at its local Soho mill.

The Communist journal points out that it is only the extraordinary push-up given the steel industry by war and preparedness order: and "dumping" abroad in the "Foreign-Aid" program that keeps the mills operating at their present high over-capacity rating.

Top Labor, Negro Leaders Score Eisenhower Program

Perverted Justice

An Editorial

THIRTEEN AMERICAN patriots were sentenced to a total of 32 years and one day in prison in New York last week. They were fined a total of \$64,000. Their crime: fighting for peace, democracy and freedom—nothing more.

At the same time the President was sentencing the American people to war and devastation by unleashing the corrupt Chiang Kai-shek from his lair on Formosa, and promising him the aid of the Seventh Fleet in his adventures.

By jailing Communists, the nation's most stalwart defenders, the war hungry billionaires feel that they have created enough hysterical confusion to engulf the world in total war and impose fascist rule on the United States.

BUT EVEN NOW the fog of anti-Communist hysteria is being breached by growing numbers of the American people. Attacking the infamous Smith Act, vehicle for imprisoning the 13 Communist Party leaders and dozens of others since 1948, Dr. Alexander Meiklejohn, former president of Amherst College, declared last week:

"Our legislature has no authority to exercise control over our political freedom. The intent of the Constitution is that, politically we shall be governed by no one but ourselves."

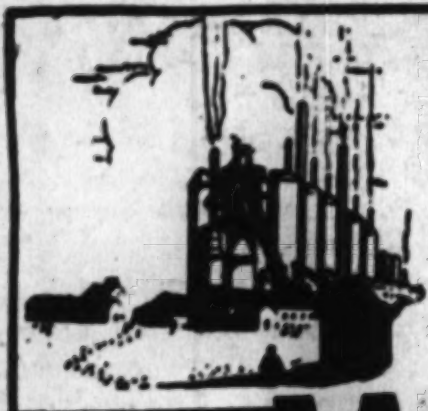
This turn in popular understanding of the sinister anti-Communist hoax was reflected even in the courtroom last Tuesday. Nothing other than this awakening pressure can be credited with the less-than-maximum sentences given to the "13."

THE PERVERTED JUSTICE that permits the nation's true patriots to be prosecuted by the pals of gangsters, such as government Attorney Myles Lane; that permits the hoodlum yell of "Go back to Russia" to be echoed by a Federal Judge, and that permits fantastic bail of \$300,000 set for the "13"—such a mockery of justice must be boldly challenged by all who truly love America.

The forthcoming Smith Act trials in Pittsburgh, Detroit, Seattle and St. Louis must reflect even more the determination that fascist rule will not come here.

We call on each of our readers to guarantee that the mailboxes are flooded with letters and telegrams to President Eisenhower, the Department of Justice and the Congress of the United States demanding:

- Immediate lowering of bail for the "13."
- Reversal of the Smith Act convictions and amnesty for the imprisoned.
- Repeal of the Smith Act and other such un-American laws.



Michigan edition

The Worker

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FEBRUARY 8, 1953

THREE YEARS IN SMITH ACT JAILINGS

You Fear People's Peace Cry, New Victims Tell Court



THE DEFENDANTS in Foley Square at the time the trial started. Seated, left to right: Marion Bachrach, case severed because of illness; Claudia Jones; Israel Amter, case severed because of illness; Elizabeth Gurley Flynn; Betty Gannett. Standing, left to right: Alexander Bittelman; William Weinstone; Isadore Begun, acquitted by directed verdict during the course of the trial; Arnold Johnson; V. J. Jerome; Simon W. Gerson, acquitted during the trial by directed verdict; Louis Weinstock; Al Lannon; Pettis Perry; Alexander Tachtienberg and George Blake Charney. Jacob Mindel was not included in the picture because of illness.

By MILTON HOWARD

IN THE HIGH-CEILINGED courtroom at the Foley Sq. Federal Building in downtown New York, 13 American men and women were told to stand up early last week and hear for how long they would be dragged off to jail. It was in the same Room 110 where several weeks ago Judge Kaufman had listened with hard heart and envenomed mind to the clemency pleas of innocent Ethel and Julius Rosenberg. It was the same Room 110 where honest and courageous American patriots like Gene Dennis, West Coast truck driver, Ben Davis, John Gates and their comrades had heard a sneering and cunning Judge Medina rasp out "Five years and \$10,000 fine."

THE New York "13"—trapped by guilty verdicts built-in and guaranteed by screened and terrorized juries—were the latest

(Continued on Page 13)

By BERNARD BURTON

PRESIDENT EISENHOWER'S State of the Union message outlined a program which "labor considers loaded with potential danger," the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor warned last week. Meeting in regular session in Miami, Fla., the Council sounded the alarm on the domestic aspects of Eisenhower's program.

The CIO Executive Board had been meeting for two days in Washington and there was still no statement as this edition went to press. But the feeling in top CIO circles was indicated by the Feb. 2 issue of The CIO News which was devoted almost entirely to warnings that the labor-haters had taken over in Washington. Typical was the main page one headline: TAFT TAKES OVER DRIVER'S SEAT AS HEARINGS NEAR ON T-H CHANGES.

Alarm was also noted by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP). The NAACP

declared that it "regrets" Eisenhower's stated "reliance on persuasion" instead of legislation to win civil rights laws. "Legislation is required," the NAACP warned, adding "very little" had been won on civil rights as a "result of persuasion." The NAACP also criticized the proposal to abandon price controls.

For reaction to Eisenhower's foreign policy see Page 4.

The organization, however, found encouraging signs in Eisenhower's "affirmation" of the need to break down segregation in Washington and his proposal to hold hearings on the racist Walter-McCarran Immigration Act.

ABOUT THE ONLY organization that was in high spirits as a result of Eisenhower's message was the National Association of Manufacturers. No statement had been issued by the NAM, but none was necessary for the President's message contained in outline the program pushed by its December national convention.

The NAM's domestic program called for new amendments to the Taft-Hartley Act with emphasis on elimination of industry-wide bargaining; tax "relief" for big corporations; abolition of "controls," with emphasis on price and rent controls; a stepped-up drive on civil liberties.

Eisenhower in his message said "we should promptly pro-

(Continued on Page 13)

Your Sub and a Friend's

A WORKING-CLASS publication is not a mere thing of printer's ink and a newsprint thrown together by a few high-flying, free-wheeling "journalists." It is built in the sweat of the men and women who toil at machines or in the mines or on the farms. It is flecked with the blood of workers who have been injured on the job, beaten by strikebreaking gunmen, framed up by courts, lynched by mobs. Every worker whose struggles it has reported and supported is part of such a paper. Every worker who has helped build the paper has put some of his heart, some of his hope, some of his life into it.

When we call upon our readers to help us secure new readers, therefore, it is not a routine "business as usual" affair. The call is not issued lightly and, we

believe, it will not be received lightly.

For while a paper such as The Worker has a rugged constitution which has defied the efforts of the big business class to starve it, harass it to death, intimidate its readers, and persecute its staff members, it does not follow that because one read it last week and the week before, it will therefore be a routine matter to pick up an issue next week or the next.

The fact is that The Worker not only deserve readers—IT NEEDS THEM. It requires for its continued existence the flow of dollars which come from subs, new subs, renewals, one-year subs, half-year subs, as well as from every sale at ten cents the copy.

Without such a flow The Worker will again face a finan-

cial crisis which will tax the efforts of the staff and the readers to raise funds to keep the paper going.

We said The Worker DESERVES readers, and we repeat it for emphasis. For no other national weekly paper fights with such consistency for peace in Korea, for progress and democracy, for Negro rights. No other paper struggles day in and out for the unity of the people, Negro and white, led by a united labor movement, to resist the fascist war drive of Eisenhower and his Millionaires.

This is therefore, an appeal to each reader to send in his own sub for one year, \$2.50, and to solicit from his friends, neighbors and shopmates their yearly subscriptions for this crusading paper. Perhaps you can do more. But please, do not do less.

NEGRO HISTORY WEEK

See inside pages for articles and features

Fight Witchhunts or You're Next, CIO Leader Tells Labor Conference

By WILLIAM ALLAN

LANSING, Mich. CHARGING that any witchhunting committees that come out of the State Legislature are aimed at organized labor, Gus Scholle, State CIO president, told some 300 delegates to a legislative conference here that all such moves must be vigorously opposed.

"When a lot of these screwballs in Lansing say they want to start investigating Communists, that is but a devious method to bear down on the organized labor movement and we of labor must oppose all such moves," said the CIO leader

in his opening remarks.

He said that there is an aura of hysteria abroad in the land, and cited as an example how Congressmen were giving up all other work to get on witch-hunting committees.

He told of how Rep. Kit Clardy of Flint (R-Mich.) gave up all other work in Congress just to be on the Un-American Activities Committee.

Scholle said this development is very dangerous. He told of a individual whom he knew who had been "screened" four times by some witch-hunting committee, and finally fired from a government post. Then he went to work for Packard

and was fired there.

"What is a man to do, how is he to live?" Scholle asked the delegates.

HE CALLED for an all-out fight by CIO in Michigan against this or any such witch-hunting. He received a solid round of applause from the assembled delegates, most of whom were shop workers, Negro and white.

He called on the delegates to remind GOPers that Eisenhower said FEPC is a state issue, then demand they come across in Michigan.

He proposed that the Workmen's Compensation law be strength-

ened and improved to provide the entire wage loss to the injured worker and his family.

He called for CIO to work to get repealed the strikebreaking Hutchinson Act used against state, county and city workers, banning strikes.

Michigan's tax system should be based on the ability to pay rather than on a "soak the consumer" basis, Scholle said calling for a Corporation profits tax.

SCHOLLE'S address was singularly free of red-baiting or any warmongering, confining itself strictly to needs of the people and blasting at any proposed witch-hunts. Unfortunately he made no call for repeal of Michigan's "Little Smith Act" the Trucks law.

His speech reflected deep concern for what lies ahead for labor and the people. Progressives have to get into this battle against witch-



AUGUST SCHOLLE hunting and repeal of anti-labor legislation and improved security for Michigan's people.

CADILLACS, CRUISES, NIGHT CLUBS

'Anti-Communist Fund' Was Ryan's Private Hoard

By GEORGE MORRIS

THE COURTROOM was packed. Hundreds were in line outside hoping for at least a glimpse. The news writers were there in extra-large force. It was the grand finale of the New York State Crime hearings. The "Mr. Big" of the waterfront employers and the "King" who reigns over the International Longshoremen's Association—William J. McCormack and Joseph P. Ryan were on the witness stand.

But anyone who expected a slug-ging match between the employers' Br. Big and the "representative" of labor, was disappointed. Ryan, said Mr. Big, is an "extremely close personal friend". During many years of bosom friendship, Ryan consulted him often on union problems. But, he added, he (McCormack) never consulted Ryan on matters affecting his score or so of business enterprises in the port of New York.

So close has been their friendship, testified the multimillionaire "Mr. Big," that he sponsored Ryan's membership in the exclusive and very expensive Wingfoot Golf Club on May 9, 1939. Ryan has been a member of that club for 11 years, until July, 1950 when, for some unexplained reason, he "resigned."

LATER, when McCormack was asked how was it that his workers at Penn Stevedoring get substantially less per hour than ILA members get generally, and how it is that his enterprises have hardly ever been affected by a strike, he replied it was "good management and human relations." He didn't elaborate on the "human relations" part. But if there was anything left

unsaid by Mr. Big, the King said it.

By far, the lifetime ILA president was most entertaining when he explained the operations of his "anti-Communist" fund. His legal advisers had been preparing Ryan for this ordeal since several weeks ago when an executive of Daniels & Kennedy, Inc., told the crime commission that every year he brings an envelope with \$1,500 in cash to Ryan and gives it to him when there is no one around. Those payments were begun 18 years ago by the late head of the firm and

are continued punctually by his son.

The brains of the Ryan team have come up with the story that many employers have been doing the same, either paying in cold cash or inserting advertisements (\$300 a page) in the ILA's journal, for an "anti-Communist" fund to fight Harry Bridges. Ryan repeated the story.

When Theodore Kiendl, the Communist account, in his own if the living Mr. Kennedy knows (Continued on Page 13)



INLAND STEEL STRIKERS are shown outside the gates of the plant at Indiana Harbor, Ind., where 18,000 walked out. The strike was settled after five days with promises to meet on grievances.

UAW to Press for New Pact Despite Index Finagling

DETROIT THE UNITED AUTOMOBILE Workers will continue its demand for renegotiation of the General Motors contract by March 1 despite President Eisenhower's order for continuance of the old price index.

One of the grounds upon which UAW president Walter Reuther moved for renegotiation of the GM five-year pact which has two more years to run, was the government's new index. The UAW's wage contracts are pegged to the escalator.

Dissatisfaction with the General Motors contract has been wide-spread and mounting in the com-

pany's plants since the pact took effect. A number of locals called for abrogation of the pact. This dissatisfaction is expected to blow up to a climax at the UAW's convention March 22.

REUTHER SEIZED upon the change of index as a "legal" excuse for demanding renegotiation of the pact. But Eisenhower's decision for continuance of the old index for six more months, a stroke of strategy, apparently influenced by Defense Secretary C. E. Wilson, took that excuse away.

The UAW insists, however, that inflation since Korea threw out of

escalation. Among the demands is an increase of pensions from \$120 to \$145 a month; a rise in the productivity factor from four to five cents an hour and incorporation of 21 cents of the 25-cent escalator rise into the basic wage scale so a downward trend would touch only four cents.

According to the Daily News here, General Motors V.P. Harry Anderson was very elated by Eisenhower's decision to continue the old index and said "they sure pulled the rug from under. Reuther."

Negotiations are also deadlocked in Ford and Chrysler on the same issues.

THE WEEK IN LABOR AFFAIRS

- AFL Orders Dock Union Clean Up
- 18,000 End Inland Steel Tieup

AFL AND CIO top executive bodies went into session — the former in Miami for 10 days, the latter in Washington for four — to determine policy toward the Eisenhower administration and on a number of other questions. Both groups named committees to start unity negotiations on Feb. 24.

In a precedent-setting move the AFL ordered the International Longshoremen's Association to cleanse its ranks of all officials who took bribes of "gifts" from employers and any with criminal records; ordered an end of the racket-breeding shapeup; directed an immediate democratization of the union and gave it to April 30 to do the job or face suspension or loss of charter.

The CIO's leaders, their anger mounting over President's divisive game of favoritism towards AFL's leaders, are giving sharper expression to their attitude towards the White House. Here is a sampling of headlines in just the Feb. 2 issue of CIO News:

"Taft Takes Over Driver's Seat as Hearings Near on T-H Changes — Blue book of blue chip firms features Ike's top appointees (a story describing each)—32 dividends set record — tax bonanza climbs near 25 billion — Builders' lobby wants more aid—GM Charlie confirmed in defense post—'No Retreat' Connecticut CIO warns GOP—CIO warns Benson on Wood policy—GOP gets set to probe everybody in sight."

SEN. WAYNE MORSE (Ind-Ore) on Jan. 30 repeated his call for a third "liberal" party. Speaking at a Franklin Roosevelt Day dinner sponsored by Americans for Democratic Action, the former Republican said there is no chance for liberalism in the GOP and very little in the Democratic Party. He said the Eisenhower administration was trying to "transfer the defense department to Detroit."

Morse rejected the plea of Sen. Paul Douglas (D-Ill) that Eisenhower be given time to prove himself. "Why this honeymoon?" Morse demanded. "This is the time to fight in the streets and on the housetops. The battle of liberalism against reaction is on now, whether you know it or not."

FIRST IMPORTANT strike in basic steel since last year's big strike idled the Inland Steel

Co. works of East Chicago, employing 18,000, when the company suspended three workers. Don Lutes, president of Local 1010, steelworkers, said the issue is some 88 unsettled grievances. The strike was settled after five days with a promise for quick disposition of grievances.

Twelve-hundred workers of Nitro, W. V., plant of the Viscose Corp. went on strike, refusing to settle for a five and three-cent raise which locals of CIO textile union in five other plants of Viscose approved. . . . Transmission Local 735 of the UAW-CIO approved strike action and set up machinery for the March 1 deadline fixed by the UAW in all General Motors plants for renegotiation of the current five-year pact. . . . A strike of 4,000 New York harbor tugboatmen, members of Local 333, ILA, crippled most activity in the port. The workers demand higher wages and other improvements.

ACTING ON THE SUIT of the United Electrical, American Communications and the Fur and Leather workers, Judge F. Dickinson Letts in Washington ruled the NLRB has no power to question the truthfulness of Taft-Hartley affidavits signed by officials of these unions. . . . The Colgate Co., encouraged by a previous Taft-Hartley judgement against the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, filed a suit for \$584,000 against the union in San Francisco. . . . In Clayton, Mo., Local 618 of the Teamsters, in a precedent-setting action, filed a \$115,000 suit against E. R. Goddard & Co.

FACED WITH A revolt of Negro car cleaners, Washington, D. C. Local 364, Brotherhood of Carmen, dropped its 17-year-old segregation policy. The issue developed when William T. Scott, a Negro car cleaner, refused to join the union on the ground that he didn't want to be segregated into all-Negro Local 716 and was threatened with dismissal under the union shop provision. He retained his job and jimcrow bars were broken. . . .

Detroit restaurant and hotels are suffering a shortage of waiters and waitresses because of their discrimination on color and sex lines, Louis Koenig, secretary-treasurer of Hotel and Restaurant, Local 705, said.

POINT of ORDER!

HIS MOTTO

By Alan Max Motto of the new Secretary of Defense: what is good for General Motors is good for the U.S.

U.S. Steel?

X**77****VOTE FOR ALLAN ON FEB. 16
FOR FEPC IN DETROIT**

DETROIT.—The Allan - for Council campaign was spurred last week by partial distribution of 50,000 tabloids dealing with The Worker editor's fighting program on civic issues.

The only true labor candidate in the field, Allan (No. 77 on the Feb. 16 ballot) pledged "a relentless fight for an FEPC law for the city with teeth in it."

Pointing out that job discrimination, especially against Negro women, is very widespread in Detroit, Allan proposed that Council pass—or the people be given the

opportunity to vote on—a law which includes the following clauses:

- 1) No employer can discriminate against anyone because of race, religion, national origin, sex or color in hiring, upgrading etc.
- 2) Outlaw all quota systems designed to limit the employment or upgrading of any group solely because of origin.
- 3) Place the maximum fine and/or imprisonment provisions possible under a city ordinance for those who violate these or any other provisions of the law.
- 4) No contracts to be let or con-

tinued with any contractor or subcontractor by any department of the city government that in any way discriminates in employment or upgrading against any group because of race, religion, color, sex or national origin.

5) Set up an FEPC Commission with power to hear and investigate all complaints of unfair employment practices; with power to revoke city licenses, to prosecute all violators.

The Allan for Council Campaign Committee appealed for volunteers to distribute additional thousands of the campaign tabloids, and urged that contributions to defray Allan's campaign budget be sent to 2419 Grand River, Room 2, Detroit 1.

**AFL BACKS NEGRO ATTORNEYS
FOR JUDGESHIP IN DETROIT**

DETROIT.—The Detroit and Wayne County Federation of Labor (AFL) has endorsed former Recorder's Court Judge Charles W. Jones for that post and Attorney Charles R. Smith for Common Pleas Judge.

This AFL endorsement of two prominent Negro attorneys in the Feb. 16 primary backs the fight of the Negro people for more representation in government and the courts.

The Detroit Building Trades Council unfortunately did not see fit to back up the county body.

The Building Trades Council endorsed a lily-white ticket, passing up both prominent Negro candidates for judges.

The Wayne County CIO Council also did not endorse Charles Wesley Jones and Charles R. Smith, despite the past assistance the council gave former Judge Jones when he ran two years ago for reelection.

C. E. Wilson

(Continued from Page 16) eney the plant will be used to expand auto manufacturing operations."

Other plants being built for GM include: A million square foot plant for jet engines next door to Buick's main manufacturing plant in Flint; a new Olds plant in Lansing for tank guns. The plant area of the Grand Blak tank plant (operated by Fisher Body) has been nearly doubled in the last two years.

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**Michigan Edition
The WORKER**

Send news, advertisements, subscriptions for the Michigan edition to Wm. Allan, editor, 2419 W. Grand River, Detroit, 1. Phone: WO 4-1965.

Pamphlets for Negro History Week

- | | |
|---|-----|
| Marxism and Negro Liberation by Gus Hall..... | 10¢ |
| White Chauvinism and the Struggle for Peace by Pettis Perry..... | 10¢ |
| The Negro in Hollywood Films by V. J. Jerome..... | 25¢ |
| The Negro People vs. The Smith Act by Lloyd Brown..... | 5¢ |
| FEPC—How It Was Betrayed, How It Can Be Saved by Rob Hall..... | 3¢ |
| This Is My Husband—Political Refugee—Fighter for His People by Esther Cooper Jackson..... | 20¢ |

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Quality Food at Reasonable Prices
**DETROIT WORKMEN'S
COOPERATIVE RESTAURANTS**
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Second Branch: 9238 JOSEPH CAMPAU

**AUTOTOWN ALLEY
by THE OLD-TIMER**

CONVENTION: Reuther's report to the March 22-27 United Auto workers convention at Atlantic City is expected to highlight **ANNUAL WAGE**; winning 76 percent of **TAFT-HARTLEY ELECTIONS**; a position on Sen. Taft's 16 amendments; winning the five-point UAW program now stymied in negotiations with GM, Ford, Chrysler. Of course actions such as Eisenhower's shutting some legal doors to 1,000,000 auto workers opening the five-year contracts may make the convention an anti-Eisenhower meet.

ELECTION: Unless the defeatist attitude of certain Local 600 officials changes toward the intended NLRB election where Ford patternmakers will vote on staying in the local or going into the AFL patternmakers, the patternmakers will go AFL. The patternmakers will do better in CIO and Local 600 people should begin the battle. Four hundred people are involved.

LAYOFF: A 30 percent layoff is coming in Kaiser-Frazer soon in auto and aircraft. Also K-F has just lost its biggest dealer in Ohio. He went over to GM.

DISCRIMINATION: What a gang of white supremacists controls the Michigan Senate and Legislature. Twice they have turned down appointment of Negro attorney Wade H. McCree to the Workmen's Compensation Commission. They shot through nominations of three white persons for other appointments.

GUTTER STUFF: Republican hacks in the State Capitol are spreading the story that a widening schism is developing between Michigan CIO president Gus Scholle and Gov. Williams. They allege that "Soapy" is pulling away from Scholle, because he doesn't want his "style" cramped when he runs against Homer Ferguson in 1954 for U. S. Senator. Several appointments GOPers claim, made by "Soapy" in recent times have been contrary to what Scholle proposed. Of course "Soapy" is not this dumb, because without Scholle he couldn't get backing of official CIO groups, and how could he beat Ferguson without the workers. Ed Nowak and Arnie Levin, two typewriter generals of the GOP publicity staff, are cooking up this stew in order to earn their dough. The CIO people deny the whole story.

TRUE: It is true that on issues affecting the workers, FEPC, repeal of the Hutchinson Act, repeal of Trucks Act, opposition to any increase in the sales tax, opposition to any witch-hunting grand juries, Scholle is taking a more forthright position than Williams who is playing all these issues cozy on the advice of brother Weber, his press secretary, leading ACTUer, and one time Hearstling.

CANDIDATE: Rumor has it that Russell Leach, president of Local 155, has his cap set again for regional director of the East Side. Chances are slim against Matthews-Lacey combination.

WAGE HIKES: The Michigan WSB has okayed a 15-cent wage boost retroactive to Oct. 1 for 850 Detroit area AFL patternmakers; a 6-cent hike for 490 IBEW-AFL members at Bulldog Electric Products; a 5-cent increase for 600 members of Local 174 UAW-CIO at Firestone Steel Products division of Firestone Tire and Rubber Co.

RUNAWAY: Auto workers pay

in Canada averaged \$1.58 in July, 1952, compared to \$1.97 in the states. . . . GM has increased its investments outside U. S. from \$58.7 million to \$110.7 million in the last two years. In 1951, while GM employment decreased in the U. S., it went up 10,000 abroad where wages are lower. In Sao Paulo, Brazil's "Little Detroit," the average monthly wage was \$75. In 1951 GM made about 19 cents on every dollar invested in the U. S. Abroad it made about 95 cents on every dollar invested

NIP SPEEDUP: Ford management tried to speed up the cold heading dept. by adding additional operations and removing an employee from an operation with no cut in production. The plot was nipped by militant workers and their committeeman, Johnnie Jones.

"GOOD FOR GM": GM celebrated inauguration of the Eisenhower-C. E. Wilson administration by bringing 150 drivers and cars into Washington and sponsoring the whole seblang on NBC-TV.

CHISELERS: Dodge-Chrysler holds sickness or injury against new hires and manages to get rid of them before they reach seniority, warns James Fisher in the Machine Shop column of Dodge Main News, organ of UAW Local 3. Supervisors breathe down the necks of new workers and, when they react nervously, complain about their production rate. "The old people," Fisher suggests, "better wake up and see to it that these new people are covered by our contract from the first day they hire in."

EQUAL JUSTICE:—"The death penalty is in this country predominantly and disproportionately imposed upon Negroes, the poor and the less educated"—Prof. Frank Hartung, Wayne University.

HELL: Sen. James M. Teahan, Owosso Republican attorney is new chairman of the State Senate Labor Committee. He's an ex-FBI agent. Owosso is the town where no Negroes live or are employed and where Gov. Dewey comes from.

FORGE: The national UAW Drop Forge Wage and Hour Council voted to ask the convention to act on retired pay for forge workers, state compensation for partial or total loss of hearing on the job, representation of forge men by forge men on all levels.

SKILLED: Only 35 percent of workers in skilled classifications at Chevy Detroit Gear and Axle get top rate—but management advertises for additional skilled manpower with the bait: **TOP WAGES!** . . . Skilled workers at Kaiser-Frazer issued a leaflet backing UAW Local 142 president Niedoffer's letter to the International supporting the demand for 22 1/2 cents to bring skilled rates in captive shops up to the jobbing shop level. "It is in the interest of all workers, both skilled and production, to open up the wage freeze," the leaflet said.

PENSIONS: A pensioner writing "Ford Facts" tells how his \$89.21 monthly disability pension from Ford disappeared - - - rent—\$30, fuel—\$30, gas cooking—\$2, lights—\$4, miscellaneous—\$4, gas for car—\$5, medicine—\$3 - - - leaving \$7.25 to "live on." . . . Another tells how Ford took away the 20 cents he has been getting monthly when social security was raised.

RABBI ABRAHAM BICK

Scholar and Lecturer, will speak on:

What I Saw at the World Peace Conference in Vienna; in Czechoslovakia; in Israel

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 11
8 P.M.

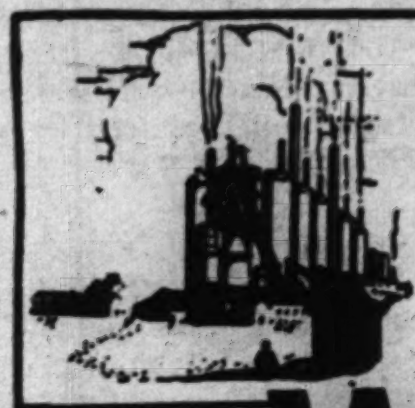
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'Must Battle Witchhunters', CIO Leader Tells Parley

—See Page 2



Michigan
edition

The Worker

THE WORKER, SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1953

SPEEDED UP, BEEFS IGNORED, LINCOLN WORKERS WALK OUT

WAYNE—Three thousand Ford-Lincoln members of CIO United Auto Workers Local 900 are on strike against refusal of Ford to settle longstanding grievances and the company's pushing of speed-up.

On the 1953 model the company is squeezing out 40 cars an hour as compared with 22 cars on the last model with less workers.

Last July the union presented 75 grievances and to date the company has settled 33 of them and left 43 hanging in the air, stalling on settlement.

As part of its speedup program the company is violating the contract for working foremen on production lines, using them as chasers. For over three weeks workers have refused to work on jobs where these speedup chasers were placed. A couple of weeks ago the entire plant shut down because of numerous foremen working on jobs in violation of the contract.

Speedup is rife particularly in the Metal Finishing and Wet Sanding jobs. When the union committeeman on one job pulled his men off because a foreman was working, the company fired him.

The strike is now officially backed by the local and region.

AT THE HUDSON plant stoppages have taken place because the company refuses to settle many grievances hanging fire.

After a three-day strike, the international union ordered the Hudson workers back to work pending settlement of the grievances.

BY A VOTE of 1,247 to 226, members of Chrysler Local 230, Los Angeles, have authorized strike action at the big Maywood plant unless mounting and unsettled grievances are satisfactorily solved.

The strike question now goes to the union's international executive board for final authorization.

More Mich. News See Page 15

FEP IN '53 IS FEB. 19 GOAL

Passage of an FEPC law by the Michigan Legislature in the current session will be the demand of hundreds of Michiganders expected to attend the Lansing lobby on Feb. 19. Organizations pledged to participate in this important conference and demonstration include the NAACP, Baptist Church Conference, AFL, UAW, Michigan Federation of Women's Clubs, and many other state and local church and fraternal organizations. Anyone interested in participating should contact the NAACP office, 606 E. Vernor, WO 2-6262.

Pontiac Cops Whitewashed in Child Killing

PONTIAC. — A coroners jury whitewashed the two police officers who shot and killed a nine-year-old Negro boy here Jan. 11. The verdict excused Patrolmen Harry Dubey and Robert Emery on grounds they had reason to believe a "felony had been committed and that the victim committed it." The patrolmen defended their action by saying they couldn't tell the fleeing figure was that of a child.

The suspected felony was the possible tampering with the lock of a closed-up restaurant; and most of Pontiac's trade union and Negro residents feel strongly that no one, adult or child, deserves to be shot for the sake of "protecting private property."

The Freedom Fight: Thrilling Moments In Mich. History

In 1843 a State Convention of Oppressed Citizens demanded that the word "white" be dropped from the state constitution which limited the franchise to white males; and protested discrimination against Negroes in education. The call to that convention, written by William Lambert, said, in part:

"Believing the time has come for us to be united in sentiment and action, and to speak out for our own defense upon the great cause of Liberty and Equal Rights: we call upon you to cooperate with us on this important movement that we are about to make. For as we are an oppressed people wishing to be free, we must evidently follow the examples of the oppressed nations that have preceded us; for history informs us that the liberties of an oppressed people are obtained only in proportion to their own exertions in their own cause. . . . Let us band ourselves together and wage unceasing war against the high-handed wrongs of the hideous monster, Tyranny."

'What's Good for General Motors'

How GM Looted Public Treasury

By HELEN SIMON

DETROIT. — There are huge dollars-and-cents reasons why Sen. Wayne Morse (Ind-Ore) blasts confirmation of GM's Charles E. Wilson in the Secretary of Defense post as "shocking and unconscionable."

Morse said: "I am challenging the appointment because there is a question of public policy as to whether a man with Mr. Wilson's past economic connections should sit in judgment on defense contracts. It violates basic American justice."

The word "past" used above is charitable, because even though he may sell (or give away to his family) his GM stocks, Wilson's personal fortune still depends on GM's paying him a huge bonus and pension.

Moreover Wilson showed where he stands when he told the probing senators: "What's good for General Motors is good for the country."

Here's some low-down on GM's profiteering with the biggest slice of "defense" contracts held by any corporation in the U. S.—7.8 percent or some \$5½ billion.

A report submitted by two staff members of the Senate Armed Services Committee in 1951 (but never acted upon) showed that GM had charged the Air Force a 39.8 percent profit on the manufacture of jet engines, and 36.2 percent profit on the manufacture of aircraft sparkplugs. In one instance, GM used facilities 100 percent government owned, yet insisted on 11.1 percent profit on sales, the report said.

"Legal" profits are limited to 6 percent on government contracts, but Leon Pearson, in his column of Jan. 21, showed how extra profits are garnered.

"A Senate Armed Services Subcommittee report shows that GM farmed out contracts to one subsidiary, which would add a profit, then to another subsidiary, which added a second profit, until some-

times three profits were added into one contract, all at the expense of the taxpayer," he revealed.

GM has been among the leaders of "defense" suppliers who want a legal 12 percent profit on government contracts instead of the present 6 percent.

GM officials have not successfully explained away the \$69,000,000 contract (later cancelled to the tune of about \$10,000,000) for construction of 7577 vertical turret lathes by Fisher Body at a unit cost of more than \$90,000—while the same item was sold to the government by the Bullard Co. for \$38,000 apiece.

A GM man—H. R. Boyer, who was chairman of the Government's Aircraft Production Board—got this high price on grounds Fisher had to start tooling up for the job from scratch—and then defense officials agreed to "rent" (actually give) GM all but 80 out of some 570 units of tooling machinery needed.

On Jan. 29, 1952, former Senator Blair Moody charged that with "suitable facilities" idle elsewhere (Monroe Auto Equipment Co., Omaha Industries Inc., Gar Wood) the Air Force asked GM to construct a new plant in Dayton, Ohio, for airplane landing gear. This meant a \$7,000,000 tax amortization benefit for GM.

On May 26, 1951, charges were lodged before the House Monopoly Investigating Committee that GM got extra steel allotments in March while the requests of four lesser firms got "lost." The allocations were made by Melvin C. Cole, head of the National Production Authority's iron and steel division, who in private life was a big seller of steel from Bethlehem to GM.

On Sept. 1, 1951, the Detroit News wrote of the huge new radial piston aircraft engine factory being built near the Chevrolet assembly plant in Flint: "It is understood that after the defense emergency"

(Continued on Page 15)

Survey Reveals Gap in UAW Action on Hiring Bias

DETROIT.—A survey of some 30 United Auto Workers papers and talks by The Worker reporters with unionists reveals no outstanding progress in putting life into the international union's 4-point program against discrimination.

The UAW program calls for:

- fighting discrimination at the hiring gates, especially as it affects Negro women;

- getting letters from management on their intent on discrimination whenever any union bargaining committee meets with management;

- Asking Gov. Williams to demand the legislators pass a FEPC law and Mayor Cobo to revive a

proposed FEPC ordinance.

Visits to local unions by The Worker reporters reveal that officials claim discrimination is being handled through the grievance procedure, or that it does not actually exist. In no place are the tremendous gains being made that are possible if the great power and strength of the entire union is put behind this fight. UAW President Reuther asked for this some months ago in announcing the international union's program.

Briggs 742 is the one local this reporter knows of which has smashed the refusal to hire Negro women. A picket line before Briggs employment office resulted

in some 200 Negro women getting jobs. No other local can rival this.

In some towns local union officials are stalling on the introduction of FEPC ordinance which could be passed if the union puts its power into the battle. Flint, Saginaw, Jackson, Hamtramck and Dearborn are some examples. The big Ford Local 800 has not even brought the issue of a FEPC ordinance before the Dearborn General Council. Similarly, the two Chevrolet locals and Dodge Local 3 have done nothing about introducing it into Hamtramck. In Flint, Buick local officials think FEPC could be passed in the City

Commission, but UAW regional officials seem hesitant.

In Detroit there has been no follow-up, according to an international union spokesman, of Reuther's demand to Mayor Cobo that FEPC be taken out of mothballs and passed by the Council. Cobo referred Reuther's letters to the City Council which referred it to the Mayor's Inter-Racial Committee, which, in turn, passed it back to the Council saying there should be a city FEPC.

Nothing is heard of the government holding any hearings on discrimination by employers in hiring, despite the union's demand for such a hearing.

This follows the shocking revelation of the Michigan Chronicle, a Negro weekly paper, of job bias practiced against hundreds of Negro women at Cadillac and Chrysler Tank.

The problem is so serious that even the President's committee on government contract compliance, headed by Dwight R. G. Palmer, admitted that the non-discrimination clause in contracts was "almost forgotten" by Federal Departments.

A mass demonstration on Feb. 19 in Lansing at the State Capitol Building has been called for by the NAACP to open the 1953 campaign for passage of a state FEPC.

The Michigan Worker Honors Negro History Week

HEAR HERBERT APTHEKER, NOTED SCHOLAR, DISCUSS:

"Lessons for Today from Negro History"

SUNDAY, FEB. 22

3 P. M.

Jewish Cultural Center

2705 JOY ROAD

ADMISSION 50 CENTS

Top Labor, Negro Leaders Score Eisenhower Program

Perverted Justice

An Editorial

THIRTEEN AMERICAN patriots were sentenced to a total of 32 years and one day in prison in New York last week. They were fined a total of \$64,000. Their crime: fighting for peace, democracy and freedom—nothing more.

At the same time the President was sentencing the American people to war and devastation by unleashing the corrupt Chiang Kai-shek from his lair on Formosa, and promising him the aid of the Seventh Fleet in his adventures.

By jailing Communists, the nation's most stalwart defenders, the war hungry billionaires feel that they have created enough hysterical confusion to engulf the world in total war and impose fascist rule on the United States.

BUT EVEN NOW the fog of anti-Communist hysteria is being breached by growing numbers of the American people. Attacking the infamous Smith Act, vehicle for imprisoning the 13 Communist Party leaders and dozens of others since 1948, Dr. Alexander Meiklejohn, former president of Amherst College, declared last week:

"Our legislature has no authority to exercise control over our political freedom. The intent of the Constitution is that, politically we shall be governed by no one but ourselves."

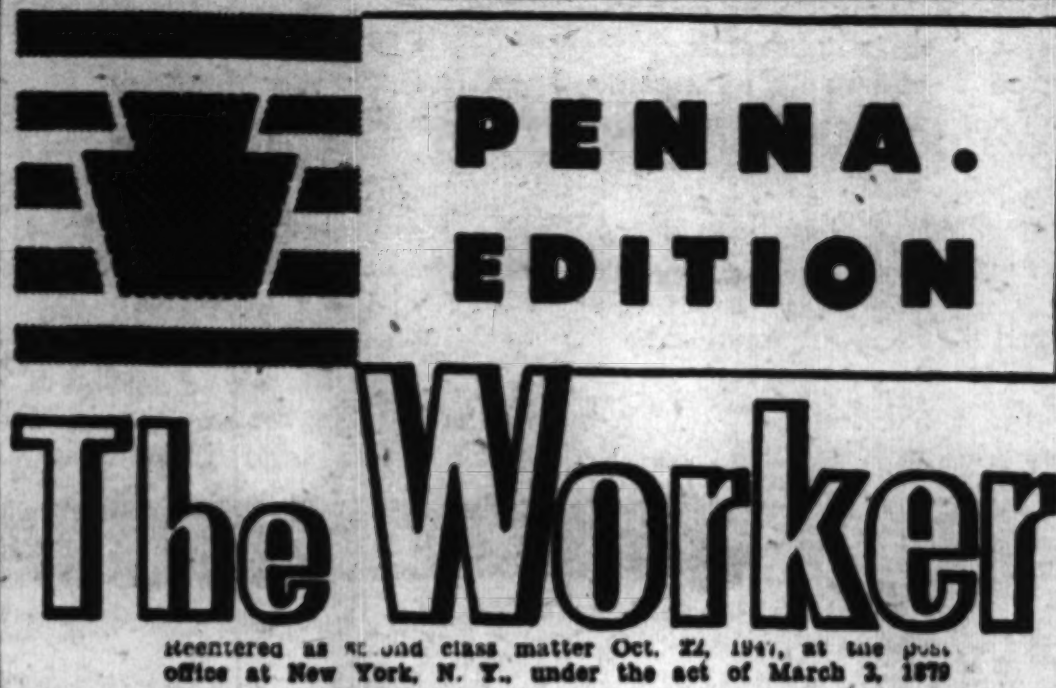
This turn in popular understanding of the sinister anti-Communist hoax was reflected even in the courtroom last Tuesday. Nothing other than this awakening pressure can be credited with the less-than-maximum sentences given to the "13."

THE PERVERTED JUSTICE that permits the nation's true patriots to be prosecuted by the pals of gangsters, such as government Attorney Myles Lane; that permits the hoodlum yell of "Go back to Russia" to be echoed by a Federal Judge, and that permits fantastic bail of \$300,000 set for the "13"—such a mockery of justice must be boldly challenged by all who truly love America.

The forthcoming Smith Act trials in Pittsburgh, Detroit, Seattle and St. Louis must reflect even more the determination that fascist rule will not come here.

We call on each of our readers to guarantee that the mailboxes are flooded with letters and telegrams to President Eisenhower, the Department of Justice and the Congress of the United States demanding:

- Immediate lowering of bail for the "13."
- Reversal of the Smith Act convictions and amnesty for the imprisoned.
- Repeal of the Smith Act and other such un-American laws.



In 2 Sections 28 16 Pages, Price 10 Cents
Vol. XVIII, No. 6 FEBRUARY 8, 1953

THREE YEARS IN SMITH ACT JAILINGS

You Fear People's Peace Cry, New Victims Tell Court



THE DEFENDANTS in Foley Square at the time the trial started. Seated, left to right: Marion Bachrach, case severed because of illness; Claudia Jones; Israel Amter, case severed because of illness; Elizabeth Gurley Flynn; Betty Cannett. Standing, left to right: Alexander Bittelman; William Weinstone; Isadore Begun, acquitted by directed verdict during the course of the trial; Arnold Johnson; V. J. Jerome; Simon W. Gerson, acquitted during the trial by directed verdict; Louis Weinstock; Al Lannon; Pettis Perry; Alexander Tachtenberg and George Blake Charney. Jacob Mindel was not included in the picture because of illness.

By MILTON HOWARD

IN THE HIGH-CEILINGED courtroom at the Foley Sq. Federal Building in downtown New York, 13 American men and women were told to stand up early last week and hear for how long they would be dragged off to jail. It was in the same Room 110 where several weeks ago Judge Kaufman had listened with hard heart and envenomed mind to the clemency pleas of innocent Ethel and Julius Rosenberg. It was the same Room 110 where honest and courageous American patriots like Gene Dennis, West Coast truck driver, Ben Davis, John Gates and their comrades had heard a sneering and cunning Judge Medina rasp out "Five years and \$10,000 fine."

THE New York "13"—trapped by guilty verdicts built-in and guaranteed by screened and terrorized juries—were the latest

(Continued on Page 13)

Your Sub and a Friend's

A WORKING-CLASS publication is not a mere thing of printer's ink and a newsprint thrown together by a few high-flying, free-wheeling "journalists." It is built in the sweat of the men and women who toil at machines or in the mines or on the farms. It is flecked with the blood of workers who have been injured on the job, beaten by strikebreaking gunmen, framed up by courts, lynched by mobs. Every worker whose struggles it has reported and supported is part of such a paper. Every worker who has helped build the paper has put some of his heart, some of his hope, some of his life into it.

When we call upon our readers to help us secure new readers, therefore, it is not a routine "business as usual" affair. The call is not issued lightly and, we

believe, it will not be received lightly.

For while a paper such as The Worker has a rugged constitution which has defied the efforts of the big business class to starve it, harass it to death, intimidate its readers, and persecute its staff members, it does not follow that because one read it last week and the week before, it will therefore be a routine matter to pick up an issue next week or the next.

The fact is that The Worker not only deserves readers—IT NEEDS THEM. It requires for its continued existence the flow of dollars which come from subs, new subs, renewals, one-year subs, half-year subs, as well as from every sale at ten cents the copy.

Without such a flow The Worker will again face a finan-

cial crisis which will tax the efforts of the staff and the readers to raise funds to keep the paper going.

We said The Worker DESERVES readers, and we repeat it for emphasis. For no other national weekly paper fights with such consistency for peace in Korea, for progress and democracy, for Negro rights. No other paper struggles day in and out for the unity of the people, Negro and white, led by a united labor movement, to resist the fascist war drive of Eisenhower and his Millionaires.

This is therefore, an appeal to each reader to send in his own sub for one year, \$2.50, and to solicit from his friends, neighbors and shopmates their yearly subscriptions for this crusading paper. Perhaps you can do more. But please, do not do less.

By BERNARD BURTON

PRESIDENT EISENHOWER'S State of the Union message outlined a program which "labor considers loaded with potential danger," the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor warned last week. Meeting in regular session in Miami, Fla., the Council sounded the alarm on the domestic aspects of Eisenhower's program.

The CIO Executive Board had been meeting for two days in Washington and there was still no statement as this edition went to press. But the feeling in top CIO circles was indicated by the Feb. 2 issue of The CIO News which was devoted almost entirely to warnings that the labor-haters had taken over in Washington. Typical was the main page one headline: TAFT TAKES OVER DRIVER'S SEAT AS HEARINGS NEAR ON T-H CHANGES.

Alarm was also noted by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP). The NAACP

declared that it "regrets" Eisenhower's stated "reliance on persuasion" instead of legislation to win civil rights laws. "Legislation is required," the NAACP warned, adding "very little" had been won on civil rights as a "result of persuasion." The NAACP also criticized the proposal to abandon price controls.

For reaction to Eisenhower's foreign policy see Page 4.

The organization, however, found encouraging signs in Eisenhower's "affirmation" of the need to break down segregation in Washington and his proposal to hold hearings on the racist Walter-McCarran Immigration Act.

ABOUT THE ONLY organization that was in high spirits as a result of Eisenhower's message was the National Association of Manufacturers. No statement had been issued by the NAM, but none was necessary for the President's message contained in outline the program pushed by its December national convention.

The NAM's domestic program called for new amendments to the Taft-Hartley Act with emphasis on elimination of industry-wide bargaining; tax "relief" for big corporations; abolition of "controls," with emphasis on price and rent controls; a stepped-up drive on civil liberties.

Eisenhower in his message said "we should promptly pro-

(Continued on Page 13)

NEGRO HISTORY WEEK

See inside pages for articles and features

Fight Witchhunts or You're Next, CIO Leader Tells Labor Conference

By WILLIAM ALLAN

LANSING, Mich. CHARGING that any witchhunting committees that come out of the State Legislature are aimed at organized labor, Gus Scholle, State CIO president, told some 300 delegates to a legislative conference here that all such moves must be vigorously opposed.

"When a lot of these screwballs in Lansing say they want to start investigating Communists, that is but a devious method to bear down on the organized labor movement and we of labor must oppose all such moves," said the CIO leader

in his opening remarks.

He said that there is an aura of hysteria abroad in the land, and cited as an example how Congressmen were giving up all other work to get on witch-hunting committees.

He told of how Rep. Kit Clardy of Flint (R-Mich.) gave up all other work in Congress just to be on the Un-American Activities Committee.

Scholle said this development is very dangerous. He told of a individual whom he knew who had been "screened" four times by some witch-hunting committee, and finally fired from a government post. Then he went to work for Packard

and was fired there.

"What is a man to do, how is he to live?" Scholle asked the delegates.

★

HE CALLED for an all-out fight by CIO in Michigan against this or any such witch-hunting. He received a solid round of applause from the assembled delegates, most of whom were shop workers, Negro and white.

He called on the delegates to remind GOPers that Eisenhower said FEPC is a state issue, then demand they come across in Michigan.

He proposed that the Workmen's Compensation law be strengthened

and improved to provide the entire wage loss to the injured worker and his family.

He called for CIO to work to get repealed the strikebreaking Hutchinson Act used against state, county and city workers, banning strikes.

Michigan's tax system should be based on the ability to pay rather than on a "soak the consumer" basis, Scholle said calling for a Corporation profits tax.

★

SCHOLLE'S address was singularly free of redbaiting or any warmongering, confining itself strictly to needs of the people and blasting at any proposed witch-hunts. Unfortunately he made no call for repeal of Michigan's "Little Smith Act" the Trucks law.

His speech reflected deep concern for what lies ahead for labor and the people. Progressives have to get into this battle against witch-



AUGUST SCHOLLE

hunting and repeal of anti-labor legislation and improved security for Michigan's people.

CADILLACS, CRUISES, NIGHT CLUBS

'Anti-Communist Fund' Was Ryan's Private Hoard

By GEORGE MORRIS

THE COURTROOM was packed. Hundreds were in line outside hoping for at least a glimpse. The news writers were there in extra-large force. It was the grand finale of the New York State Crime hearings. The "Mr. Big" of the waterfront employers and the "King" who reigns over the International Longshoremen's Association—William J. McCormack and Joseph P. Ryan were on the witness stand.

But anyone who expected a slugging match between the employers' Br. Big and the "representative" of labor, was disappointed. Ryan, said Mr. Big, is an "extremely close personal friend". During many years of bosom friendship, Ryan consulted him often on union problems. But, he added, he (McCormack) never consulted Ryan on matters affecting his score or so of business enterprises in the port of New York.

So close has been their friendship, testified the multimillionaire "Mr. Big," that he sponsored Ryan's membership in the exclusive and very expensive Wingfoot Golf Club on May 9, 1939. Ryan has been a member of that club for 11 years, until July, 1950 when, for some unexplained reason, he "resigned."

LATER, when McCormack was asked how was it that his workers at Penn Stevedoring get substantially less per hour than ILA members get generally, and how it is that his enterprises have hardly ever been affected by a strike, he replied it was "good management and human relations." He didn't elaborate on the "human relations" part. But if there was anything left

unsaid by Mr. Big, the King said it.

By far, the lifetime ILA president was most entertaining when he explained the operations of his "anti-Communist" fund. His legal advisers had been preparing Ryan for this ordeal since several weeks ago when an executive of Daniels & Kennedy, Inc., told the crime commission that every year he brings an envelope with \$1,500 in cash to Ryan and gives it to him when there is no one around. Those payments were begun 18 years ago by the late head of the firm and

are continued punctually by his son.

The brains of the Ryan team have come up with the story that many employers have been "doing the same, either paying in cold cash or inserting advertisements (\$300 a page) in the ILA's journal, for an "anti-Communist" fund to fight Harry Bridges. Ryan repeated the story.

When Theodore Kiendl, the "Communist" account, in his own if the living Mr. Kennedy knows (Continued on Page 13)



INLAND STEEL STRIKERS are shown outside the gates of the plant at Indiana Harbor, Ind., where 18,000 walked out. The strike was settled after five days with promises to meet on grievances.

UAW to Press for New Pact Despite Index Finagling

DETROIT THE UNITED AUTOMOBILE Workers will continue its demand for renegotiation of the General Motors contract by March 1 despite President Eisenhower's order for continuance of the old price index.

One of the grounds upon which UAW president Walter Reuther moved for renegotiation of the GM five-year pact which has two more years to run, was the government's new index. The UAW's wage contracts are pegged to the escalator.

Dissatisfaction with the General Motors contract has been widespread and mounting in the auto line much of the basis for true same issues.

pany's plants since the pact took effect. A number of locals called for abrogation of the pact. This dissatisfaction is expected to blow up to a climax at the UAW's convention March 22.

REUTHER SEIZED upon the change of index as a "legal" excuse for demanding renegotiation of the pact. But Eisenhower's decision for continuance of the old index for six more months, a stroke of strategy, apparently influenced by Defense Secretary C. E. Wilson, took that excuse away.

The UAW insists, however, that inflation since Korea threw out of rd in Ford and Chrysler on the

escalation. Among the demands is an increase of pensions from \$120 to \$145 a month; a rise in the productivity factor from four to five cents an hour and incorporation of 21 cents of the 25-cent escalator rise into the basic wage scale so a downward trend would touch only four cents.

According to the Daily News here, General Motors V.P. Harry Anderson was very elated by Eisenhower's decision to continue the old index and said "they sure pulled the rug from under. Reuther."

Negotiations are also deadlocked in Ford and Chrysler on the

THE WEEK IN LABOR AFFAIRS

- AFL Orders Dock Union Clean Up
- 18,000 End Inland Steel Tieup

AFL AND CIO top executive bodies went into session — the former in Miami for 10 days, the latter in Washington for four — to determine policy toward the Eisenhower administration and on a number of other questions. Both groups named committees to start unity negotiations on Feb. 24.

In a precedent-setting move the AFL ordered the International Longshoremen's Association to cleanse its ranks of all officials who took bribes of "gifts" from employers and any with criminal records; ordered an end of the racket-breeding shapeup; directed an immediate democratization of the union and gave it to April 30 to do the job or face suspension or loss of charter.

The CIO's leaders, their anger mounting over President's divisive game of favoritism towards AFL's leaders, are giving sharper expression to their attitude towards the White House. Here is a sampling of headlines in just the Feb. 2 issue of CIO News:

"Taft Takes Over Driver's Seat as Hearings Near on T-H Changes — Blue book of blue chip firms features Ike's top appointees (a story describing each)—52 dividends set record —tax bonanza climbs near 25 billion — Builders' lobby wants more aid—GM Charlie confirmed in defense post—'No Retreat' Connecticut CIO warns GOP—CIO warns Benson on Wood policy—GOP gets set to probe everybody in sight."

SEN. WAYNE MORSE (Ind-Ore) on Jan. 30 repeated his call for a third "liberal" party. Speaking at a Franklin Roosevelt Day dinner sponsored by Americans for Democratic Action, the former Republican said there is no chance for liberalism in the GOP and very little in the Democratic Party. He said the Eisenhower administration was trying to "transfer the defense department to Detroit."

Morse rejected the plea of Sen. Paul Douglas (D-Ill) that Eisenhower be given time to prove himself. "Why this honeymoon?" Morse demanded. "This is the time to fight in the streets and on the housetops. The battle of liberalism against reaction is on now, whether you know it or not."

FIRST IMPORTANT strike in basic steel since last year's big strike idled the Inland Steel

Co. works of East Chicago, employing 18,000, when the company suspended three workers. Don Lutes, president of Local 1010, steelworkers, said the issue is some 88 unsettled grievances. The strike was settled after five days with a promise for quick disposition of grievances.

Twelve-hundred workers of Nitro, W. V., plant of the Viscose Corp. went on strike, refusing to settle for a five and three-cent raise which locals of CIO textile union in five other plants of Viscose approved. . . . Transmission Local 735 of the UAW-CIO approved strike action and set up machinery for the March 1 deadline fixed by the UAW in all General Motors plants for renegotiation of the current five-year pact. . . . A strike of 4,000 New York harbor tugboatmen, members of Local 333, ILA, crippled most activity in the port. The workers demand higher wages and other improvements.

ACTING ON THE SUIT of the United Electrical, American Communications and the Fur and Leather workers, Judge F. Dickinson Letts in Washington ruled the NLRB has no power to question the truthfulness of Taft-Hartley affidavits signed by officials of these unions. . . . The Colgate Co., encouraged by a previous Taft-Hartley judgement against the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, filed a suit for \$584,000 against the union in San Francisco. . . . In Clayton, Mo., Local 618 of the Teamsters, in a precedent-setting action, filed a \$115,000 suit against E. R. Goddard & Co.

FACED WITH A revolt of Negro car cleaners, Washington, D. C. Local 364, Brotherhood of Carmen, dropped its 17-year-old segregation policy. The issue developed when William T. Scott, a Negro car cleaner, refused to join the union on the ground that he didn't want to be segregated into all-Negro Local 716 and was threatened with dismissal under the union shop provision. He retained his job and jimcrow bars were broken. . . .

Detroit restaurant and hotels are suffering a shortage of waiters and waitresses because of their discrimination on color and sex lines, Louis Koenig, secretary-treasurer of Hotel and Restaurant, Local 705, said.

POINT OF ORDER!

HIS MOTTO

By Alan Max

Motto of the new Secretary of Defense: what is good for General Motors is good for the U.S.

CRC Proclaims Feb. 22-28 'Free Steve Nelson Week'

By JAMES H. DOLSEN

PITTSBURGH.—Feb. 22-28 has been proclaimed "Steve Nelson Week" by a recent mid-western conference of the Civil Rights Congress. Activities planned for the special week by CRC representatives from Wisconsin, Michigan, Ohio, Western and Eastern Pennsylvania include:

- Delegations to Gov. John Fine, demanding he act to secure Nelson's release on bail;
- Delegations to visit Nelson in jail, where he has been confined since last June 26 on a 20-year "sedition" frameup. These delega-

GO TO THE PEOPLE: That is the only 'magic secret' in the struggle for democratic rights and peace, William L. Patterson, national executive secretary of the Civil Rights Congress, told the recent Pittsburgh Midwest Conference.

tions are planned to make sure Nelson has all the rights to which he is entitled, and to insist on his status as a political prisoner.

DELEGATES to the conference pledged themselves to write to Steve Nelson, and get others to do the same, and to step up the flood

of bail demands now to Gov. Fine, Harrisburg, Pa.

Nelson's address for mail is Allegheny County Prison, Ross St., Pittsburgh.

During Steve Nelson Week it was also decided to intensify all activities around the Smith Act cases in which Nelson and his four co-defendants are to be tried starting Feb. 16.

MOE FISHMAN, secretary of the Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade, reported that members abroad had gotten hundreds of letters and cablegrams from influential personalities and large organizations from all over the world sent to Gov. Fine demanding Nelson's release on bail, and to the prison warden, demanding better treatment for him.

The conference also adopted a program of distributing the following material: 100,000 leaflets; a Pittsburgh Freedom petition; Steve Nelson's forthcoming novel, "The Volunteers."



STEVE NELSON

Threaten to Deport Editor

PITTSBURGH. — George Witkovich, editor of Pro-Sveta, official weekly of the Slovenian Mutual Benefit Society of the International Workers Order, has been released on \$5,000 bail after hearings before Immigration and Naturalization Service Examiner Herman Williams on the charge of being a "subversive alien." The authorities admit that Witkovich came to this country "in a legal manner" in 1913 and that he has remained here ever since.

The Slovenian leader was arrested last Dec. 28 while on a Christmas visit to his family here. (Pro-Sveta is published in Chicago).

Two notorious police informers — Matt Cvetic and Charles Baxter — testified that Witkovich was a charter member of the Communist Party and recited various party positions which they alleged he had filled.

Deportation to his native Yugoslavia would mean death, as Witkovich has repeatedly exposed the fascist character of the Tito dictatorship there.

REFUSE TO INVESTIGATE CONDITIONS AT WORKHOUSE

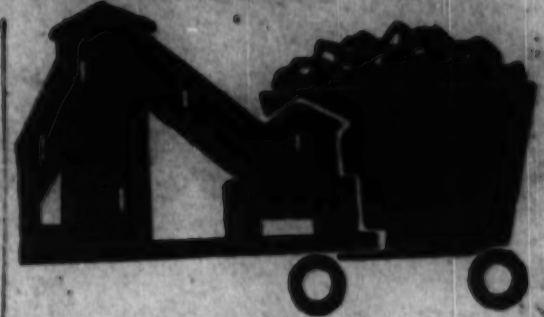
PITTSBURGH. — Two attempts here to secure the inclusion of the notorious Allegheny County Workhouse in the investigation of conditions in Pennsylvania prisons failed last week. In one case Common Pleas Court Judge Wm. H. McNaughton and A. Marshall Thompson refused a hearing on a suit by eight Workhouse prisoners alleging inhuman treatment, im-

KING COAL MINERS SEE GOVERNOR FINE

THOMAS KENNEDY, international vice-president of the United Mines Workers, led a delegation to Gov. John Fine last week with the following demands: Increase from \$30 to \$35 in weekly unemployment and workman's compensation payments; rejection of Fine's "Little Hoover Commission" proposal to abolish state Department of Mines and set up a mine division in labor and industry department.

HOSPITALS: The Hospital-closing program of Gov. Fine's "Little Hoover Commission" will be strenuously opposed by Anthracite legislators. Rep. William Curwood, Shickshinny Democrat, and John J. Mikula, Hazleton Republican have both declared that local Anthracite communities cannot finance the state hospitals.

UNITY: The United Mine Workers policy calls for unity of all nationalities throughout the coal fields, UMWA vice-president Thomas Kennedy declared recently at Hazleton. He also pointed out that the UMWA has always



operated on the principle that all sections of the population should share in the distribution of the national income.

Kennedy spoke at a dinner celebrating the participation in the 1902 anthracite strike of St. Ann's Band, famous 77-year-old miners' musical organization.

THREE HUNDRED MILLION DOLLAR PUMP:

Federal plans are ready for draining Anthracite mines with centrally located pumps and a deep tunnel to Chesapeake Bay, 100 miles away. Anthracite leaders have been asked to comment on the project by the Wilkes-Barre Sunday Independent. Comment from readers of the Penna Worker should be sent to Box 5544, Kingsessing Station, Philadelphia 43, Pa.

Transfer 5 of Baltimore 6 to Federal Jails

BALTIMORE Md. — Five of the six victims of the Smith Act here were shifted from the city jail to federal prisons in various parts of the country.

George Meyers, chairman of the Communist Party of the Maryland-District of Columbia area, had not yet been transferred last night.

Maurice Braverman, attorney sentenced to three years, was sent to Lewisburg, Pa.; Leroy Wood, chairman of the District of Columbia Communist Party, three years, was sent to Ashland, Ky.; Dorothy Rose Blumberg, three years, and Regina Frankfeld, two years, to Alderson, W. Va.; and Phil Frankfeld, sentenced to five years, to Atlanta, Ga.

Meyers received four years. The Supreme Court had refused to hear an appeal in these cases, and thus broke its word, made in the original Vinson decision upholding the Smith Act convictions of 11 national Communist leaders.

to review all convictions "with the scrupulous care demanded by our Constitution."

Last Monday evening, friends, relatives and co-workers of the six gave them a farewell party on the eve of their imprisonment. The event was one of the most militant, fighting gatherings to be held here in some time. The defendants and members of their families described the sympathy shown by neighbors and community figures, as well as the resentment of many against political persecution. They expressed determination to continue the struggle for peace, for the interests of labor and Negro people, and for democratic rights, and expressed confidence in ultimate victory.

The gathering pledged to continue the battle for their freedom, as well as the fight to free all other victims of the act.

Baltimore '6' Greet N.Y. Smith Act '13'

George Meyers, Maryland Communist leader, expressed his confidence in the future in a stirring telegram as he went to prison to begin his five-year term under the fascist Smith Act.

The wire was sent to Elizabeth Gurley Flynn in the Women's Prison in New York and to Pettis Perry in the Federal House of Detention here. It follows:

"As we go to jail we send you warmest greetings. We wish you success in bail and all further fights. We face our prison terms with complete confidence in the future."

Meyers spoke for the other five Baltimore defendants. They are Dorothy Blumberg, Leroy Hand Wood, Maurice Braverman and Phillip and Regina Frankfeld.

Calls for Korea Cease-Fire Now

(Continued from Page 16)

political bankruptcy and a catastrophic Third World War.

Meanwhile, Dr. Davis pointed out, we are living in a world where "war is outmoded, where man's potential for murder and destruction is completely out of bounds with his capacity to use his intelligence with regard to the complications of human relations, where two-thirds of the world's people live on the thin starvation line of life and death."

Dr. Davis said that it is now "imperative that the welfare of the mass of people be supreme, paramount over property rights" and that our policy of backing every fascist government in the world and of all the forces of reaction can only lead to an unmitigated and unrelieved disaster for the United States. In our constant negative approach to the Soviet Union we endanger all freedom in this country and everywhere in the world, he declared.

DR. DAVIS vigorously attacked the "great lie of misinformation" conducted by the press, radio, TV, and motion pictures in this country in relaying of news about the Soviet Union, calling it the "most deadly, most dangerous" evil that we have to face in America today.

He compared the effects of this vast campaign of misinformation upon the American people to the state of hypnosis upon a mental case.

He quoted Louis Fisher, Bertrand Wolfe, Maurice Hindus, George Cruikshank, and George Kennan as examples of men, not particularly pro-Soviet, who nevertheless feel that Russia does not and never has contemplated war.

"IT IS NOT RUSSIA that rings the United States with air bases; but just the reverse," Dr. Davis said. He declared that we had made the wrong response to Russia ever since their revolution, commencing with our armed intervention in 1919. He repeated that we cannot have peace without winning their friendship and that we can never do this by sponsoring all the hostile and reactionary forces in the world. "Ultimately the battle between East and West will be

won by the ideology that does the most for the people."

Other points in Dr. Davis' peace program included: strengthening the UN in its peace-making functions; discussion of the prisoners of war issue after the fighting stops in Korea; lifting of all trade barriers between East and West which he said, are strangling the early recovery of world prosperity, and convening a general disarmament conference to seek a solution to the ruinous armaments race.

He pleaded that we "use science, use a rational, intelligent approach to these problems" and asked all people to join with him in seeking to promote world peace and "refuse to fall a victim to cynicism and indifference."

DR. DAVIS WAS PRECEDED as speaker by Dr. Marion Hathaway, chairman of the department of Social Economy at Bryn Mawr College, Dr. Winthrop Wright, professor of Physics at Haverford College, and William Meek, the Chairman of the Committee.

NEW POLICE STATE BILL IS READIED

PITTSBURGH. — State Senator Albert R. Pechan (Armstrong-R) has announced he will introduce a new police state bill into the state legislature. It would fire any state employe who refuses to be intimidated at inquisitorial sessions of legislative committees or similar bodies into naming alleged Communists or "fellow-travelers."

State employes, availing themselves of their constitutional right to refuse to answer questions because of possible self-incrimination would also be dismissed.

Pechan's bill has the backing of Gov. Fine, the top officialdom of the American Legion and of the Musmanno forces in the Democratic Party.

Robert L. Kunzig, deputy attorney general reportedly worked out the new bill in conjunction with Attorney General Robert E. Woodside, and State Police Commissioner G. M. Williams.

Statewide Groups Ask FEPC in Pennsylvania

HARRISBURG.—The fact that Pennsylvania elects a new governor next year, a new state assembly, and half the state senate is an important factor in the widespread support for fair employment legislation here this year, according to the Progressive Party of Philadelphia.

The Progressives pointed out, in a legislative bulletin: "An extensive movement for a state FEPC is already under way, spearheaded by the State Council for a Pennsylvania FEPC, which numbers among its affiliates the State AFL and CIO Councils, the NAACP, the major Jewish organization, the Pennsylvania YMCA, the Friends Race Relations Committee and others."

THE PHILADELPHIA affiliate of the State Council, called

the Council for Equal Job Opportunity (CEJO), held a conference of over 100 organizations for the sole purpose of uniting local groups behind the statewide efforts to secure passage of an FEPC bill. . . .

"The committee is planning circulation of large numbers of petitions and an all-day mass meeting in Harrisburg. Adoption of resolutions in support of FEPC and delegations to the state legislature

would help swell this movement."

Meanwhile, with several FEPC bills before the state legislature, struggle began to loom to get a bill passed that would have real teeth in it.

In a story headlined "Concessions Made To Get Bill Passed," the Philadelphia Tribune reported that the bill is said to have the OK of the Governor FEPC study commission "should benefit no one or

Men in Korea Oppose Draft Extension

PITTSBURGH.—The following letter appeared in the Pittsburgh Press last Sunday, Feb. 1, with the above headline:

We, the undersigned, feel that the pending proposal to extend the draft for one more year is unjustified. Many of us have been in Korea over a year and have several months to go before we will be eligible to go home.

By extending the draft, Uncle Sam will do more harm than good to the UN cause in Korea. We feel that the morale will hit a new low, thus changing men into malcontents and the army into a hostile camp of dissatisfaction.

If the pending proposal goes through, we believe that the morale and morale of our troops will suffer to such an extent as to deal a crippling blow to the UN hopes in Korea.

We earnestly hope your readers will write their representatives in Washington and inform them that 24 months is enough, especially for the servicemen who are now in Korea.

Pfc. MARTIN SHAPIRO.

(Editor's Note: The above letter bears the signatures of Pfc. Shapiro and 39 others serving in Korea.)

In the same issue was this letter, also from an American soldier in Korea, captioned "It's No Picnic Over Here."

Editor, The Pittsburgh Press:

I don't know what they tell the people back home but the morale is so low over here it will have to take some mighty thing to build it back up.

They bring a guy to Korea and tell him when he gets 36 points he is eligible to rotate. Then they change it to 38 points. Now it's 40 points.

The people back home might think this is all right. Well, it might be at that, but it isn't any picnic over here.

pfc. WALTER H. RUSCH

Korea.

The letter below was published in the Press, Jan. 30, headed: "Let the Boys Come Home."

Editor, the Pittsburgh Press:

I am writing to urge the parents, wives and sweethearts of draftees to back up the plea of Pvt. Theodore J. Walton, Korea, to write to the representatives in Congress about the unfair proposal to extend the service of all draftees.

Let the boys who have already given time towards the cause of freedom come home. There are many of them who would like to go to school, or establish homes for themselves, or just be back with their families.

CATHERINE NAU.

West Mifflin, Pa.

Groups Meet Feb. 8 To Fight Walter Act

PHILADELPHIA.—Earl Harrison and Clarence Pickett speak on the McCarran-Walter Act at the Quakers' Race St. Forum, 7:30 p.m., Sunday, Feb. 8. Admission to the Forum, at 1505 Race St., is free.

EARLIER on Sunday, a conference for repeal of the bill takes place at the Hotel Sylvania ballroom from 1 to 5 p.m.

BOTH EARL HARRISON and Clarence Pickett were members of the President's study commission whose recent report denounced the bill.

It was announced their discussion will cover the report. Harrison, ex-U.S. Commissioner of Immigration, was formerly dean of the University of Pennsylvania Law School.

Clarence Pickett, honorary secretary of the American Friends Service Commission, is president

of the Philadelphia Fellowship Commission.

PICKETT IS ALSO the featured speaker on the McCarran-Walter Act at a meeting that the American Jewish Congress is holding Tuesday evening, Feb. 10, at Fellowship Building, 260 S. 15th St. Phila.

Another group mobilizing in the growing movements against the act here is the HIAS and Counsel Migration Service. It met against the act at the YMHA, Broad and Lombard, Tuesday evening, Feb. 3.

At another gathering last Tuesday, Albert J. Malter was scheduled to discuss the act before the Womens Activities group of the West Oak Lane Jewish Community Center.

Previously, a citywide conference met at the Fellowship Commission under the sponsorship of the Philadelphia Jewish Community Relations Council, and planned steps to amend the act.

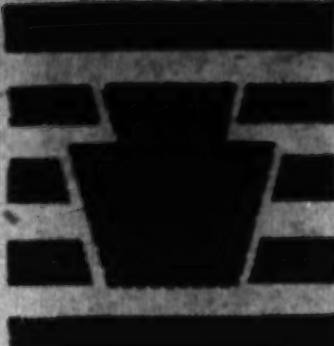
U of P Prof. Condemns Pechan Loyalty Act

PHILADELPHIA.—An article in the current Pennsylvania Law Review condemns the Pechan Loyalty Oath Act. Based on a study of its first year's operation, the article finds the Act has created an atmosphere of resentment, fear, and mistrust; has harmed innocent people, and contributed "little or nothing to security."

The article also finds that scholars were being discouraged from joining Pennsylvania institutions, and that the law made it possible for petty politicians to impose their will on schools.

THE ARTICLE IS by Professor Clark Byse, of the University of Pennsylvania Law School, and a member of the executive board of the Philadelphia branch of the American Civil Liberties Union. "There was, and has been," Prof. Byse writes, "no demonstration of need for the various provisions of the law."

The Act requires state employees, including teachers, to take a "loyalty oath," and candidates for elective offices to swear they are not "subversive persons."



**PENNA.
EDITION**

The Worker

THE WORKER, SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1953

YOUR HELP NEEDED!

The Pennsylvania Worker needs 475 more subscriptions to hit its goal of 600 in the national circulation drive.

The Pennsylvania Worker also needs the help of every reader in reporting events in the shops and neighborhoods, and in civic and other organizations.

What can you do? Get one more subscriber this week. Send us one item for our "Shop Talk." Send us one item about peace, or Negro liberation struggle.

We are training people not only how to write, but how to report events that the staff of the paper can write up, if we get the facts.

What do you think of the new Pennsylvania Worker? Write Box 5544, Kingessing Station, Philadelphia, 43.

U. S. Steel Speedup Dumps Steelworkers

PITTSBURGH.—The U. S. Steel Corporation is closing down its old, small open hearth furnaces throughout this area. Six out of the 12 such furnaces at Vandergrift have been discarded and an average of only half of the 15 old-type furnaces at Duquesne are to remain in production.

This reduction will cut 600,000 tons from the annual rated capacity, the net annual reduction will amount to 452,800 tons.

MODERNIZATION of their plants by the Jones & Laughlin, Weirton Steel, Crucible Steel, Wheeling Steel, and Allegheny-Ludlum companies, have added enough production capacity so that the Pittsburgh area, however, is expected to show a net increase in production this year.

U. S. Steel officials claim the shift over to the larger, more modern furnaces will not produce "se-

rious dislocations in employment." However, "The High Carbon Truth," a mimeographed newspaper issued by the Communist Party of Western Pennsylvania, reveals that several hundred steelworkers lost their jobs last November when the Jones & Laughlin Steel Corporation closed down six old-style open-hearth furnaces at its local Soho mill.

The Communist journal points out that it is only the extraordinary push-up given the steel industry by war and preparedness orders and "dumping" abroad in the "Foreign-Aid" program that keeps the mills operating at their present high over-capacity rating. An abrupt ending of the Korean conflict would create immediately a most serious unemployment problem unless swift steps were taken to obtain an alternative market, such as opening up trade with the countries of Eastern Europe, the Soviet Union and China.

Calls for Korea Cease-Fire Now

By STEVE ROBERTS

PHILADELPHIA.—Jerome Davis past president of the American Federation of Teachers, demanded an immediate cease-fire in Korea here last week. The prominent Quaker and former Yale faculty member also called upon all persons devoted to the cause of peace to exert "all possible pressure upon the government to bring an end to the Cold War and peacefully negotiate all differences with the Soviet Union."

Speaking at the Broadwood Hotel, before a meeting called by the Philadelphia Council of Arts, Sciences, and Professions, Dr. Davis declared that the first step towards peaceful settlement of the Cold War was to win the friendship of the Soviet Union. This, he said, could not be done by a policy of threats and bullying which he declared are the principal characteristics of our present foreign policy.

DR. DAVIS, author of Peace, War, and You, told his audience that our present policy makers are

dominated by a "Mugshot Line" mentality. They can only think, he continued, in terms of more guns, more planes, bigger bombs, greater destruction, when this policy is already an obvious failure and can only lead to complete

(Continued on Page 15)

Shop Talk



PREVENTION: Labor and liberal forces are strong enough to prevent passage of any drastic anti-labor laws in Harrisburg, James McDewitt, state AFL president, told a regional Democratic Party state committee meeting in Harrisburg. It was the first of 12 regional sessions being held to organize for the 1953 local elections, and for the 1954 state battle for the governorship.

PERSONAL CONTACT with Congressmen and state legislators by rank and file workers can help state labor leaders in their legislative work, Earl C. Bohr, state AFL secretary-treasurer told the Lebanon Central Labor Union last week.

WORKERS WIVES have been urged to form ladies auxiliaries of the AFL's Labor League for Political Education by Mrs. Gladys Meiser, president of the Reading LLPE Auxiliary.

CHARLEY'S SACRIFICE: Under this heading, the Reading, Pa. New Era editorializes about the "sacrifice" Defense Secretary Charles E. Wilson made in selling \$2,500,000 of General Motors stock.

"We suspect that Charlie still has enough left to buy a Cadillac now and then. . . . His present 'sacrifice' must make interesting reading to the boys who now are making a genuine sacrifice in Korea, or to the wives and parents of boys who paid the supreme sacrifice in order that our system might continue to thrive for Charles E. Wilson and other tycoons."

PRISON GUARDS: Warden's refusal to meet with AFL prison guards on minor beefs for past two years is partly responsible for recent Western State Penitentiary outbreaks, according to Robert Callahan, organizer of the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees (AFSE) which represents the guards. He charged that "poor administration" and low pay has made it hard to get and keep competent guards.

LILY-WHITE: Widespread resentment is reported to the virtually lily-white officialdom in Philadelphia District 7, CIO Steelworkers. Although over a third of the district's 40,000 members are Negroes, only one of the 19 paid staff men is a Negro. Richard Davidson, former staff official, is contesting the re-election as district director of incumbent Charles Ford.

PUBLIC EMPLOYEES: Every state legislator is being asked by the AFL state Council of Public Employees to approve a pay boost retroactive to July 1, 1952, for 60,000 state workers, or that the boost be increased to 15 percent instead of 10 percent to compensate for no pay raise last year.

MONEY: Wage increases ranging from 9 1/2 to 20 cents an hour have been won by 464 members of AFL Teamsters Industrial Local 169, in a new one-year contract at Philadelphia Wool Scouring.

CAUTION: AFL unions have been warned by the Pennsylvania state AFL to use "extreme caution" in negotiating wage contracts pegged to the new Bureau of Labor's federal cost-of-living index.

**Pennsylvania
Edition of
THE WORKER**

Address all mail to
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**FREE STEVE NELSON WEEK—
FEB. 22-28 — See Page 15**

Top Labor, Negro Leaders Score Eisenhower Program

Perverted Justice

An Editorial

THIRTEEN AMERICAN patriots were sentenced to a total of 32 years and one day in prison in New York last week. They were fined a total of \$64,000. Their crime: fighting for peace, democracy and freedom—nothing more.

At the same time the President was sentencing the American people to war and devastation by unleashing the corrupt Chiang Kai-shek from his lair on Formosa, and promising him the aid of the Seventh Fleet in his adventures.

By jailing Communists, the nation's most stalwart defenders, the war hungry billionaires feel that they have created enough hysterical confusion to engulf the world in total war and impose fascist rule on the United States.

BUT EVEN NOW the fog of anti-Communist hysteria is being breached by growing numbers of the American people. Attacking the infamous Smith Act, vehicle for imprisoning the 13 Communist Party leaders and dozens of others since 1948, Dr. Alexander Meiklejohn, former president of Amherst College, declared last week:

"Our legislature has no authority to exercise control over our political freedom. The intent of the Constitution is that, politically we shall be governed by no one but ourselves."

This turn in popular understanding of the sinister anti-Communist hoax was reflected even in the courtroom last Tuesday. Nothing other than this awakening pressure can be credited with the less-than-maximum sentences given to the "13."

THE PERVERTED JUSTICE that permits the nation's true patriots to be prosecuted by the pals of gangsters, such as government Attorney Myles Lane; that permits the hoodlum yell of "Go back to Russia" to be echoed by a Federal Judge, and that permits fantastic bail of \$300,000 set for the "13"—such a mockery of justice must be boldly challenged by all who truly love America.

The forthcoming Smith Act trials in Pittsburgh, Detroit, Seattle and St. Louis must reflect even more the determination that fascist rule will not come here.

We call on each of our readers to guarantee that the mailboxes are flooded with letters and telegrams to President Eisenhower, the Department of Justice and the Congress of the United States demanding:

- Immediate lowering of bail for the "13."
- Reversal of the Smith Act convictions and amnesty for the imprisoned.
- Repeal of the Smith Act and other such un-American laws.

ILLINOIS DUSABLE EDITION The Worker

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THREE YEARS IN SMITH ACT JAILINGS

You Fear People's Peace Cry, New Victims Tell Court



THE DEFENDANTS in Foley Square at the time the trial started. Seated, left to right: Marion Bachrach, case severed because of illness; Claudia Jones; Israel Amter, case severed because of illness; Elizabeth Gurley Flynn; Betty Gannett. Standing, left to right: Alexander Bittelman; William Weinstone; Isadore Begun, acquitted by directed verdict during the course of the trial; Arnold Johnson; V. J. Jerome; Simon W. Gerson, acquitted during the trial by directed verdict; Louis Weinstock; Al Lannon; Pettis Perry; Alexander Tachtenberg and George Blake Charney. Jacob Mindel was not included in the picture because of illness.

IN THE HIGH-CEILINGED courtroom at the Foley Sq. Federal Building in downtown New York, 13 American men and women were told to stand up early last week and hear for how long they would be dragged off to jail. It was in the same Room 110 where several weeks ago Judge Kaufman had listened with hard heart and envenomed mind to the clemency pleas of innocent Ethel and Julius Rosenberg. It was the same Room 110 where honest and courageous American patriots like Gene Dennis, West Coast truck driver, Ben Davis, John Gates and their comrades had heard a sneering and cunning Judge Medina rasp out "Five years and \$10,000 fine."

THE New York "13"—trapped by guilty verdicts built-in and guaranteed by screened and terrorized juries—were the latest

(Continued on Page 13)

By BERNARD BURTON

PRESIDENT EISENHOWER'S State of the Union message outlined a program which "labor considers loaded with potential danger," the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor warned last week. Meeting in regular session in Miami, Fla., the Council sounded the alarm on the domestic aspects of Eisenhower's program.

The CIO Executive Board had been meeting for two days in Washington and there was still no statement as this edition went to press. But the feeling in top CIO circles was indicated by the Feb. 2 issue of The CIO News which was devoted almost entirely to warnings that the labor-haters had taken over in Washington. Typical was the main page one headline: TAFT TAKES OVER DRIVER'S SEAT AS HEARINGS NEAR ON T-H CHANGES.

Alarm was also noted by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP). The NAACP

declared that it "regrets" Eisenhower's stated "reliance on persuasion" instead of legislation to win civil rights laws. "Legislation is required," the NAACP warned, adding "very little" had been won on civil rights as a "result of persuasion." The NAACP also criticized the proposal to abandon price controls.

For reaction to Eisenhower's foreign policy see Page 4.

The organization, however, found encouraging signs in Eisenhower's "affirmation" of the need to break down segregation in Washington and his proposal to hold hearings on the racist Walter - McCarran Immigration Act.

ABOUT THE ONLY organization that was in high spirits as a result of Eisenhower's message was the National Association of Manufacturers. No statement had been issued by the NAM, but none was necessary for the President's message contained in outline the program pushed by its December national convention.

The NAM's domestic program called for new amendments to the Taft-Hartley Act with emphasis on elimination of industry-wide bargaining; tax "relief" for big corporations; abolition of "controls," with emphasis on price and rent controls; a stepped-up drive on civil liberties.

Eisenhower in his message said "we should promptly pro-

(Continued on Page 13)

Your Sub and a Friend's

A WORKING-CLASS publication is not a mere thing of printer's ink and a newsprint thrown together by a few high-flying, free-wheeling "journalists." It is built in the sweat of the men and women who toil at machines or in the mines or on the farms. It is flecked with the blood of workers who have been injured on the job, beaten by strikebreaking gunmen, framed up by courts, lynched by mobs. Every worker whose struggles it has reported and supported is part of such a paper. Every worker who has helped build the paper has put some of his heart, some of his hope, some of his life into it.

When we call upon our readers to help us secure new readers, therefore, it is not a routine "business as usual" affair. The call is not issued lightly and, we

believe, it will not be received lightly.

For while a paper such as The Worker has a rugged constitution which has defied the efforts of the big business class to starve it, harass it to death, intimidate its readers, and persecute its staff members, it does not follow that because one read it last week and the week before, it will therefore be a routine matter to pick up an issue next week or the next.

The fact is that The Worker not only deserve readers—IT NEEDS THEM. It requires for its continued existence the flow of dollars which come from subs, new subs, renewals, one-year subs, half-year subs, as well as from every sale at ten cents the copy.

Without such a flow The Worker will again face a finan-

cial crisis which will tax the efforts of the staff and the readers to raise funds to keep the paper going.

We said The Worker DESERVES readers, and we repeat it for emphasis. For no other national weekly paper fights with such consistency for peace in Korea, for progress and democracy, for Negro rights. No other paper struggles day in and out for the unity of the people, Negro and white, led by a united labor movement, to resist the fascist war drive of Eisenhower and his Millionaires.

This is therefore, an appeal to each reader to send in his own sub for one year, \$2.50, and to solicit from his friends, neighbors and shopmates their yearly subscriptions for this crusading paper. Perhaps you can do more. But please, do not do less.

NEGRO HISTORY WEEK

See inside pages for articles and features

Fight Witchhunts or You're Next, CIO Leader Tells Labor Conference

By WILLIAM ALLAN
LANSING, Mich.

CHARGING that any witchhunting committees that come out of the State Legislature are aimed at organized labor, Gus Scholle, State CIO president, told some 300 delegates to a legislative conference here that all such moves must be vigorously opposed.

"When a lot of these screwballs in Lansing say they want to start investigating Communists, that is but a devious method to bear down on the organized labor movement and we of labor must oppose all such moves," said the CIO leader

in his opening remarks.

He said that there is an aura of hysteria abroad in the land, and cited as an example how Congressmen were giving up all other work to get on witch-hunting committees.

He told of how Rep. Kit Clardy of Flint (R-Mich.) gave up all other work in Congress just to be on the Un-American Activities Committee.

Scholle said this development is very dangerous. He told of an individual whom he knew who had been "screened" four times by some witch-hunting committee, and finally fired from a government post. Then he went to work for Packard

and was fired there.

"What is a man to do, how is he to live?" Scholle asked the delegates.

HE CALLED for an all-out fight by CIO in Michigan against this or any such witch-hunting. He received a solid round of applause from the assembled delegates, most of whom were shop workers, Negro and white.

He called on the delegates to remind GOPers that Eisenhower said FEPC is a state issue, then demand they come across in Michigan.

He proposed that the Workmen's Compensation law be strengthened

and improved to provide the entire wage loss to the injured worker and his family.

He called for CIO to work to get repealed the strikebreaking Hutchinson Act used against state, county and city workers, banning strikes.

Michigan's tax system should be based on the ability to pay rather than on a "soak the consumer" basis, Scholle said calling for a Corporation profits tax.

SCHOLLE'S address was singularly free of redbaiting or any warmongering, confining itself strictly to needs of the people and blasting at any proposed witch-hunts. Unfortunately he made no call for repeal of Michigan's "Little Smith Act" the Trucks law.

His speech reflected deep concern for what lies ahead for labor and the people. Progressives have to get into this battle against witch-



AUGUST SCHOLLE

hunting and repeal of anti-labor legislation and improved security for Michigan's people.

CADILLACS, CRUISES, NIGHT CLUBS

'Anti-Communist Fund' Was Ryan's Private Hoard

By GEORGE MORRIS

THE COURTROOM was packed. Hundreds were in line outside hoping for at least a glimpse. The news writers were there in extra-large force. It was the grand finale of the New York State Crime hearings. The "Mr. Big" of the waterfront employers and the "King" who reigns over the International Longshoremen's Association—William J. McCormack and Joseph P. Ryan were on the witness stand.

But anyone who expected a slug-fest match between the employers' Br. Big and the "representative" of labor, was disappointed. Ryan, said Mr. Big, is an "extremely close personal friend". During many years of bosom friendship, Ryan consulted him often on union problems. But, he added, he (McCormack) never consulted Ryan on matters affecting his score or so of business enterprises in the port of New York.

So close has been their friendship, testified the multimillionaire "Mr. Big," that he sponsored Ryan's membership in the exclusive and very expensive Wingfoot Golf Club on May 9, 1939. Ryan has been a member of that club for 11 years, until July, 1950 when, for some unexplained reason, he "resigned."

LATER, when McCormack was asked how was it that his workers at Penn Stevedoring get substantially less per hour than ILA members get generally, and how it is that his enterprises have hardly ever been affected by a strike, he replied it was "good management and human relations." He didn't elaborate on the "human relations" part if there was anything left

unsaid by Mr. Big, the King said it.

By far, the lifetime ILA president was most entertaining when he explained the operations of his "anti-Communist" fund. His legal advisers had been preparing Ryan for this ordeal since several weeks ago when an executive of Daniels & Kennedy, Inc., told the crime commission that every year he brings an envelope with \$1,500 in cash to Ryan and gives it to him when there is no one around. Those payments were begun 18 years ago by the late head of the firm and

are continued punctually by his son.

The brains of the Ryan team have come up with the story that many employers have been doing the same, either paying in cold cash or inserting advertisements (\$300 a page) in the ILA's journal, for an "anti-Communist" fund to fight Harry Bridges. Ryan repeated the story.

When Theodore Kiendl, the Communist account, in his own if the living Mr. Kennedy knows (Continued on Page 13)



INLAND STEEL STRIKERS are shown outside the gates of the plant at Indiana Harbor, Ind., where 18,000 walked out. The strike was settled after five days with promises to meet on grievances.

UAW to Press for New Pact Despite Index Finagling

DETROIT THE UNITED AUTOMOBILE Workers will continue its demand for renegotiation of the General Motors contract by March 1 despite President Eisenhower's order for continuance of the old price index.

One of the grounds upon which UAW president Walter Reuther moved for renegotiation of the GM five-year pact which has two more years to run, was the government's new index. The UAW's wage contracts are pegged to the escalator.

Dissatisfaction with the General Motors contract has been widespread and mounting in the com-

pany's plants since the pact took effect. A number of locals called for abrogation of the pact. This dissatisfaction is expected to blow up to a climax at the UAW's convention March 22.

REUTHER SEIZED upon the change of index as a "legal" excuse for demanding renegotiation of the pact. But Eisenhower's decision for continuance of the old index for six more months, a stroke of strategy, apparently influenced by Defense Secretary C. E. Wilson, took that excuse away.

The UAW insists, however, that inflation since Korea threw out of the much of the basis for true

escalation. Among the demands is an increase of pensions from \$120 to \$145 a month; a rise in the productivity factor from four to five cents an hour and incorporation of 21 cents of the 25-cent escalator rise into the basic wage scale so a downward trend would touch only four cents.

According to the Daily News here, General Motors V.P. Harry Anderson was very elated by Eisenhower's decision to continue the old index and said "they sure pulled the rug from under Reuther."

Negotiations are also deadlocked in Ford and Chrysler on the

THE WEEK IN LABOR AFFAIRS

• AFL Orders Dock Union Clean Up • 18,000 End Inland Steel Tieup

AFL AND CIO top executive bodies went into session — the former in Miami for 10 days, the latter in Washington for four — to determine policy toward the Eisenhower administration and on a number of other questions. Both groups named committees to start unity negotiations on Feb. 24.

In a precedent-setting move the AFL ordered the International Longshoremen's Association to cleanse its ranks of all officials who took bribes of "gifts" from employers and any with criminal records; ordered an end of the racket-breeding shapup; directed an immediate democratization of the union and gave it to April 30 to do the job or face suspension or loss of charter.

The CIO's leaders, their anger mounting over President's divisive game of favoritism towards AFL's leaders, are giving sharper expression to their attitude towards the White House. Here is a sampling of headlines in just the Feb. 2 issue of CIO News:

"Taft Takes Over Driver's Seat as Hearings Near on T-H Changes — Blue book of blue chip firms features Ike's top appointees (a story describing each)—52 dividends set record — tax bonanza climbs near 25 billion — Builders' lobby wants more aid—GM Charlie confirmed in defense post—No Retreat Connecticut CIO warns GOP—CIO warns Benson on Wood policy—GOP gets set to probe everybody in sight."

SEN. WAYNE MORSE (Ind-Ore) on Jan. 30 repeated his call for a third "liberal" party. Speaking at a Franklin Roosevelt Day dinner sponsored by Americans for Democratic Action, the former Republican said there is no chance for liberalism in the GOP and very little in the Democratic Party. He said the Eisenhower administration was trying to "transfer the defense department to Detroit."

Morse rejected the plea of Sen. Paul Douglas (D-Ill.) that Eisenhower be given time to prove himself. "Why this honeymoon?" Morse demanded. "This is the time to fight in the streets and on the housetops. The battle of liberalism against reaction is on now, whether you know it or not."

FIRST IMPORTANT strike in basic steel since last year's big strike idled the Inland Steel

Co. works of East Chicago, employing 18,000, when the company suspended three workers. Don Lutes, president of Local 1010, steelworkers, said the issue is some 88 unsettled grievances. The strike was settled after five days with a promise for quick disposition of grievances.

Twelve-hundred workers of Nitro, W. V., plant of the Viscose Corp. went on strike, refusing to settle for a five and three-cent raise which locals of CIO textile union in five other plants of Viscose approved. . . . Transmission Local 735 of the UAW-CIO approved strike action and set up machinery for the March 1 deadline fixed by the UAW in all General Motors plants for renegotiation of the current five-year pact. . . . A strike of 4,000 New York harbor tugboatmen, members of Local 333, ILA, crippled most activity in the port. The workers demand higher wages and other improvements.

ACTING ON THE SUIT of the United Electrical, American Communications and the Fur and Leather workers, Judge F. Dickinson Letts in Washington ruled the NLRB has no power to question the truthfulness of Taft-Hartley affidavits signed by officials of these unions. . . . The Colgate Co., encouraged by a previous Taft-Hartley judgment against the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, filed a suit for \$584,000 against the union in San Francisco. . . . In Clayton, Mo., Local 618 of the Teamsters, in a precedent-setting action, filed a \$115,000 suit against E. R. Goddard & Co.

FACED WITH A revolt of Negro car cleaners, Washington, D. C. Local 364, Brotherhood of Carmen, dropped its 17-year-old segregation policy. The issue developed when William T. Scott, a Negro car cleaner, refused to join the union on the ground that he didn't want to be segregated into all-Negro Local 716 and was threatened with dismissal under the union shop provision. He retained his job and jimcrow bars were broken. . . .

Detroit restaurant and hotels are suffering a shortage of waiters and waitresses because of their discrimination on color and sex lines, Louis Koenig, secretary-treasurer of Hotel and Restaurant, Local 705, said.

POINT of ORDER!

HIS MOTTO

By Alan Max

Motto of the new Secretary of Defense: what is good for General Motors is good for the U.S.

U.S. Steel?

Annual Press Meeting to Hear Rob F. Hall

CHICAGO.—The big annual meeting of the Illinois Committee for Freedom of the Press will be held here Sunday, Feb. 8, at 2:30 p.m., at People's Auditorium, 2457 W. Chicago Ave.

Guest speaker will be Rob F. Hall, news editor of The Worker, who will deal with trends of the

Eisenhower Administration. Hall was for many years Washington correspondent of The Worker.

An appeal to all readers and friends of The Worker to attend the meeting was issued this week by Chairman John Bernard and Vice-Chairman Marion Perkins.

A report on a year of activity

of the Illinois Committee will be made by Perkins. Status of the current circulation drive for 2,500 new readers in Illinois will be reported on by William Sennett, drive manager.

There will also be an election of officers of the Illinois Committee. A cultural program has been arranged.

Negro History Week to Be Marked by Groups Here

CHICAGO.—A number of Chicago unions are sponsoring events in connection with Negro History Week.

Among the plans of various groups were those by CIO United Auto Workers Local 719 at the GM Electromotive plant, by CIO United Packinghouse Workers District 1, and by Mine-Mill Local 758.

The packinghouse union will open a photographic exhibit on Feb. 12, a "Salute to Negro Labor," at its district headquarters, 4859 S. Wabash.

On Feb. 28, the UPWA will also hold a dance and cultural affair. On that weekend of Feb. 28 and March 1, there will be a two-day conference on legislation and the struggle against discrimination.

THE G-M Electromotive local in LaGrange planned a speaker on Negro History Week at its meeting on Sunday, Feb. 8.

The Chicago and Northern District Association of Colored Women will have an observation of the week among its 65 affiliated clubs.

"Negro History Week has added significance this year," declared Mrs. Mary Williams, president of CNDA, "because of the positions that Negroes are holding and also because of the African situation."

THE WOMEN'S Committee of the Chicago Negro Labor Council announced they were cooperating with other groups in presenting a Negro History Week cultural program. The affair will be held at the Wendell Phillips High School, 244 E. Pershing Rd., on Saturday evening, Feb. 14.

"A Salute to the Negro Woman" will be the theme of the observance by the DuSable Lodge of the Douglas-Lincoln Society, International Workers Order. Their affair will be an annual dinner at Forum Hall, 322 E. 43 St., on Feb. 27 7 p.m.

Alfred McPherson and Gladys Durham, heads of the lodge, announced that the program would honor Mrs. Lorraine Moore, who has been active in the organization, in church and civic affairs for 30 years.

A NEGRO History Week Party will be held on Saturday night, Feb. 7, at the Quincy Club, 3806 S. Michigan. Highlight will be a dramatic presentation and a film-strip on "An Incident of the Underground Railroad."

Numerous South Side institutions are also planning exhibits and programs in connection with Negro History Week.

Among these are: Parkway Community Center, Lincoln Cen-

ter, the South YMCA, the Hall and Oakland branch libraries, the South Side Boys Club.

An appropriate movie for Negro History Week is the one scheduled to start next Friday, Feb. 13, at the Cinema Annex Theater in Chicago, at Madison near Kedzie. Titled "Without Prejudice" the film is moving historical drama of a Russian scientist in the early nineteenth century who set out to disprove theories of racial supremacy, by means of research among native people of Australia and New Zealand. One of the leading roles is played by a young Negro actor who was formerly a columnist for the Chicago Defender.

On the University of Chicago campus, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People planned a week-long seminar on the Reconstruction Period. The Labor Youth League was also scheduling an observance.

ANNUAL WAGES

ST. LOUIS (FP). — A contract which the union said provides a guaranteed annual wage for its members was signed here by the Brown Shoe Co. and Local 688, Warehouse and Distribution Workers (AFL).

Seek Opponent to J. B. Bowler for Congress Seat

CHICAGO.—Liberal groups in the West Side's Seventh District were working this week to prevent machine politicians from naming Alderman James B. Bowler as con-

gressman in that district.

The machine was trying to arrange the kind of "no contest" situation which has on numerous occasions in the past sent the 77-year old Bowler back to his seat in the City Council.

A primary has been scheduled for April 14 and a special election on July 7. The contest was arranged because of the death of Rep. Adolph J. Sabath on Nov. 7, just a few days after he had been reelected by a big margin.

Sabath and Bowler has been leading figures in West Side Democratic politics for the last half century. But their careers were markedly different.

The late Rep. Sabath devoted

himself to progressive legislation to aiding the foreign born, to supporting the program which became known as the New Deal.

Bowler, on the other hand is considered a typical machine hack. In 18 terms in the City Council, he has been linked with almost every reactionary proposal.

For many years, Bowler was the floor leader of the Kelly-Nash organization. He headed the council's finance committee, the position of control of the immense slush fund and the patronage which greases the machine.

He supported the notorious McCahey-Johnson school administration which was responsible to turning the city schools into a cesspool of graft and corruption.

During the bitter 1950 struggle over CHA housing sites, Bowler sided with the anti-Negro elements in the council who sought to destroy the program.

A few months later, Bowler was named as one of the stockholders of the gangster-controlled Sportsman's Park racetrack in Cicero.

Bowler's strategy in this election is to avoid any contest in the primary. Then he is considered a cinch to win over the Republican candidate who has been hand-picked by Joseph Porcuro, West Side Bloc leader.

Condolences to
OLLIE
on the death of her beloved
husband and fighter for peace
B.F.J.
Chicago Printing
Trades Workers

Now showing in Chicago
CINEMA ANNEX
Madison near Kedzie
ANTON CHERKOV FILM FESTIVAL
MARRIAGE
and
"JUBILEE"
New Artists of the MOSCOW ART THEATRE
Plus: New Musical Drama
"VOICE IN YOUR HEART"

What's On?

FESTIVAL of Soviet film classics. Sunday, Feb. 8, 3 p.m., at Chopin Center, 1547 N. Leavitt, "Lenin in October" and "Lone White Sail." Adm. \$1, tax included. Auspices: Chicago Council American-Soviet Friendship.

HEAR Rob Hall, News Editor of The Worker. Reader's Assembly, Sunday, Feb. 8, 2:30 p.m., People's Auditorium, 2457 W. Chicago Ave. Admission free. Auspices: Illinois Committee for Freedom of the Press.

THIRTY-FIRST Anniversary of the Morning Freiheit. May 3, at Logan Square Temple. All readers and friends invited.

Assembly for **FREEDOM of the PRESS**

AT 2:30 AFTERNOON, FEBRUARY 8, 1953

AT PEOPLE'S AUDITORIUM, 2457 W. CHICAGO AVE.

Guest speaker: **ROB HALL**

ILLINOIS
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Editor: CARL HERSCHEL

SHOP TALK

A STIRRING EXAMPLE of workers' solidarity with the union that has done a job for them over the years was the NLRB election last week at the Wilson & Co. plant here.

The vote was 2,438 for the CIO-UPWA Local 25; 366 for the AFL Meat Cutters; 44 for neither union.

The key to the election results was the unity of Negro and white workers behind Local 25. Against that unity, based on years of struggle for a progressive program in the plant, no amount of redbaiting had any effect.

THE WAGE FERMENT in steel is sizzling around the question of revising and extending incentives. In the structural mill at U. S. Steel in South Chicago, the men have been clamoring for changes in the out-dated bonus set-up. And they are clamoring all the more since the company told them to "wait 'til next fall."

THE UPWA-CIO Armour Local 347 this week lashed the decertification of the Camden Local 80 by the Labor Relations Board as smacking of the Nazi Labor Front.

The resolution charged that the board framed Anthony Valentino, business agent in Camden, under the Taft-Hartley Act.

The Armour local cited the wave of decertification and grand jury proceedings taking place against many unions today, pointing out that this can not be allowed "in a nation boasting a free labor movement."

FOR ALL THE TALK about things "booming" in steel, the production picture is still spotty. Republic Steel in South Chicago closed down three electric furnaces on the questionable excuse of "No molds."

At Youngstown Sheet & Tube, the hot strip has been working only four days for a long time. At Inland, the tin mill was working three and four days—and the company, up to the strike, had a policy of not working men a sixth day anywhere throughout the plant.

THE STRIKE of five unions against the Chicago Great Western Railroad involved some 600 grievances on wages and working conditions.

It was a case of workers getting tired of waiting for the creepy machinery of the Railway Labor Act, the grand-daddy of Taft-Hartley.

The unions that called the strike were: Order of Railway Conductors, Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers, Switchmen's Union.

THE LATEST ISSUE of the GM Electromotive Local 719 News carries a stirring appeal by local trustee Roy Clark for more PAC activity.

"There are still a few people who think that we should not participate in politics," he writes, "but let's be realistic."

"What kind of contracts and how effective would they be with a few more laws like Taft-Hartley?"

"What would you say if the UAW negotiated a \$1.90 per day increase . . . and some government agency says No! it will destroy the economy of the country? . . ."

The UAW's Citizenship Council, its PAC arm, has organizations in the First and Tenth Congressional Districts. They are appealing for help to expand the political action program.

THE STEELWORKERS in the Gary Works of U. S. Steel have been discussing a local strike relief fund to supplement the district fund which has already been set up on the basis of five cents per capita from all locals.

The proposal of the Local 1014 executive board is a 10-cent per capita fund for the local. The vote will taken at its next meeting, Feb. 9.

ANOTHER TEAMSTERS' LOCAL, this time the Tobacco Truck Drivers, are going in for the 15-cent wage boost which has been set as the pattern here.

Local 761, with 800 members, took a strike vote last week to back up their demands.

THE SIX-MONTH "trial period" on the new system of incentives at the Youngstown Sheet & Tube plant in East Chicago comes to a close on Feb. 12. This complicated new system will come up for review by the local. And since the company is pushing for it and the workers are very skeptical—some skirmishes are likely.

UE LOCAL 1114 scored a strike against jimmecrow last week in winning \$100 damages from Spencer's 20th Century bowling alleys at 3253 N. Cicero.

The local instituted the suit in behalf of Jimmy Williams, a tool grinder at Combustion Engineering. The bowling alley management had refused him permission to bowl in a company-sponsored tournament held last April.

In spite of widespread jimmecrow at bowling alleys here, attorney Irving Meyer says this is the first case of its kind to be won in Illinois.

CONSIDERING the prolonged eight-week strike in steel last summer, the companies did all right for themselves in 1952, according to financial statements just released.

Most of them had net profits slightly lower than the previous year—but certainly high enough to allow for a sizable wage increase when the spring re-opener comes around. Here are some of the net profit figures:

U. S. Steel	\$144,285,522
Inland Steel	23,755,218
Youngstown S. & T.	22,915,829

5-Day Strike Shakes Inland Off High Horse

By CARL HIRSCH

FAST CHICAGO, Ind.—A five-day strike at Inland Steel shook the company off its high horse last week.

The 18,000 workers returned to their jobs Wednesday, but only after winning assurances that a series of bitter grievances will be settled fast.

The strike of CIO United Steel Workers Local 1010 was the union's counter-blow to a series of company decrees, climaxed by the suspension of two welders for refusing to work overtime.

The giant steel plant went down at midnight, Thursday, Jan. 28. For four days, the company refused to negotiate until the men

returned to work.

The bluff failed. On the fifth day, the union presented five demands. The company accepted, and the union announced that the strike was "automatically ended."

The agreement, a partial but significant victory, provided for immediate settlement of 22 of the worst grievances at the rate of three a week.

The first will be the case involving suspension of blast furnace welders Archie Breen and George Kisfalusi, and their grievor millwright Garland Richards.

The company also agreed that its top officials will meet every three months with the heads of the local union to discuss griev-

ances. The local officials insisted on this by-passing of Inland's industrial relations department, where a new assistant superintendent named Ralph Hoover has been handing down the new speed-up decrees and the disciplinary suspensions.

Local president Don Lutes charged that Hoover has become the main instrument of the company high-handed program.

"The men are tired of him running the plant like a Hitler," Lutes declared.

Another feature of the settlement was a rotating schedule for offering overtime to the workers. The union made clear, however, that overtime work is not compul-

We're All in the Same Boat

UNIONS labelled "Right," "Left" and "Center" are today catching hell in similar doses. Workers in the shops here are being subjected to a brass-knuckled company attitude—regardless of their views or their past record.

The present Big Business offensive against labor makes few fine political distinctions.

At Inland Steel, the worker whose firing touched off the strike was an Exalted Ruler of the Elks, as conservative as they come.

The strike was called by a local union administration which ran for office on a program which included the pledge of

"No more wildcat strikes." But the policies of the corporations, hell-bent for maximum profits, don't allow for such pledges.

Similarly at Interantional Harvester plants in this area, the crackdown is ruthless and wide-spread.

The Melrose Park workers, under UAW-CIO leadership, face the same severe attack as those at Tractor and McCormick Works, represented by UE-FE.

The new "objective earnings system" is taking money out of the pockets of all Harvester workers and more work out of their hides.

At McCormick Works, a mili-

tant named Felton Lyles was fired for taking time off. And Bernie Hinton, a long-time anti-FE campaigner, was similarly fired for taking two minutes extra washup time.

In other words, we're all in the same boat this trip. The employers have lumped together all workers as common targets. Certainly it is time for the unions to stand together to fight back!

The first need is a swifter and greater measure of solidarity and support to workers under attack—whether at Inland or Armour or Electromotive or Harvester or anywhere.

sory and never has been, according to the contract, said a special strike issue of the Inland local paper. "This policy of forcing a man to work overtime seems to have begun right after the Presidential election of last November."

Peter Calacci, chairman of the grievance committee, told a local meeting that this "war with the company" stemmed from new big business attitudes following the elections.

"The change in administration in Washington brought in a group of people who are not friendly to labor," said Calacci.

The solid Inland strike drew the strong support of numerous unions in this region. The Inland paper reported that its "sister local," Youngstown Sheet & Tube Local 1011, was considering a 24-hour sympathy shutdown.

Messages of solidarity came in from the big U. S. Steel locals in Gary. The Inland local pointed out that "they are faced with the same problems as we are."

The strike that closed down the big Inland Steel plant last week was a long time brewing.

While the company has done everything to make the strike issue seem to be a petty one, the Inland workers know better.

They emptied out of that plant, all 18,000 of them, as though they were running from a plague.

THEY CALL it "Hooverism." The name comes from Ralph Hoover, the Inland Steel Company's superintendent of labor relations.

Briefly stated, this program is speedup, increased work loads, rigid discipline—and hard penalties for those who refuse to shut up and take it.

The plan has been in operation since the ending of the steel strike last summer, and stepped up following the November elections.

SUSPENSION of two welders and their grievor, the event that touched off the strike, came as a climax to a long chain of similar incidents.

Just a few weeks earlier, 35 blast furnace millwrights and helpers were suspended for staging a sitdown. They had refused to take over the work of the pipefitters.

And the bundlers in the cold strip have been under company attack for refusing to increase their output.

Management has been putting the screws to the workers in virtually every department.

able for the banquet honoring one of America's foremost people's writers will be limited. Those who qualify for an invitation by their participation in the circulation drive will be sure to be there. The remaining small number of invitations which will sell for \$3 a plate will be available through local Freedom of the Press chapters.

A steak dinner, a chance to meet with Howard Fast, and a strengthening of freedom's press!

Can we count you in?

ILLINOIS
DUSABLE
EDITION

The Worker

THE WORKER, SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1933

CHICAGO

OUR CITY COUNCIL has many types. There is, for one, "Paddy" Bauler, a living caricature of a ward heeler. Bauler is the symbol of the old-fashioned corruption, of free-and-easy boodling, open vote-buying, job-selling, political-fixing.

On the other hand, there is Reginald DuBois, who conducts himself with stiff-necked dignity—while serving the anti-Negro real estate interests.

NEW Republican administrations in Springfield and in Washington have weathered their first scandals.

Robert E. Barrett has been installed as Stratton's director of insurance—in the very midst of disclosures that he is up to his ears in shady insurance deals.

But the November victors, like their predecessors, just can't keep their fingers out of the public till.

So, we'll hear more about the Stratton appointees. And about Charles E. Wilson, whom we have entrusted (?) with \$60 billions a year in war spending.

A GREAT Illinois poet, who envisioned a world of peace, brought fame to a place called Spoon River down in McDonough County.

The late Edgar Lee Masters immortalized the folks of that region, their foibles and frailties.

Today, many of them are full of brooding anger. Spoon River is being made the site of a \$29 million government plant—for testing explosives and assembling atomic weapons.

LOST in the stale milk charges that were presented to the City Council week was the fact that Chicago's milk supply has now become more dangerous than ever.

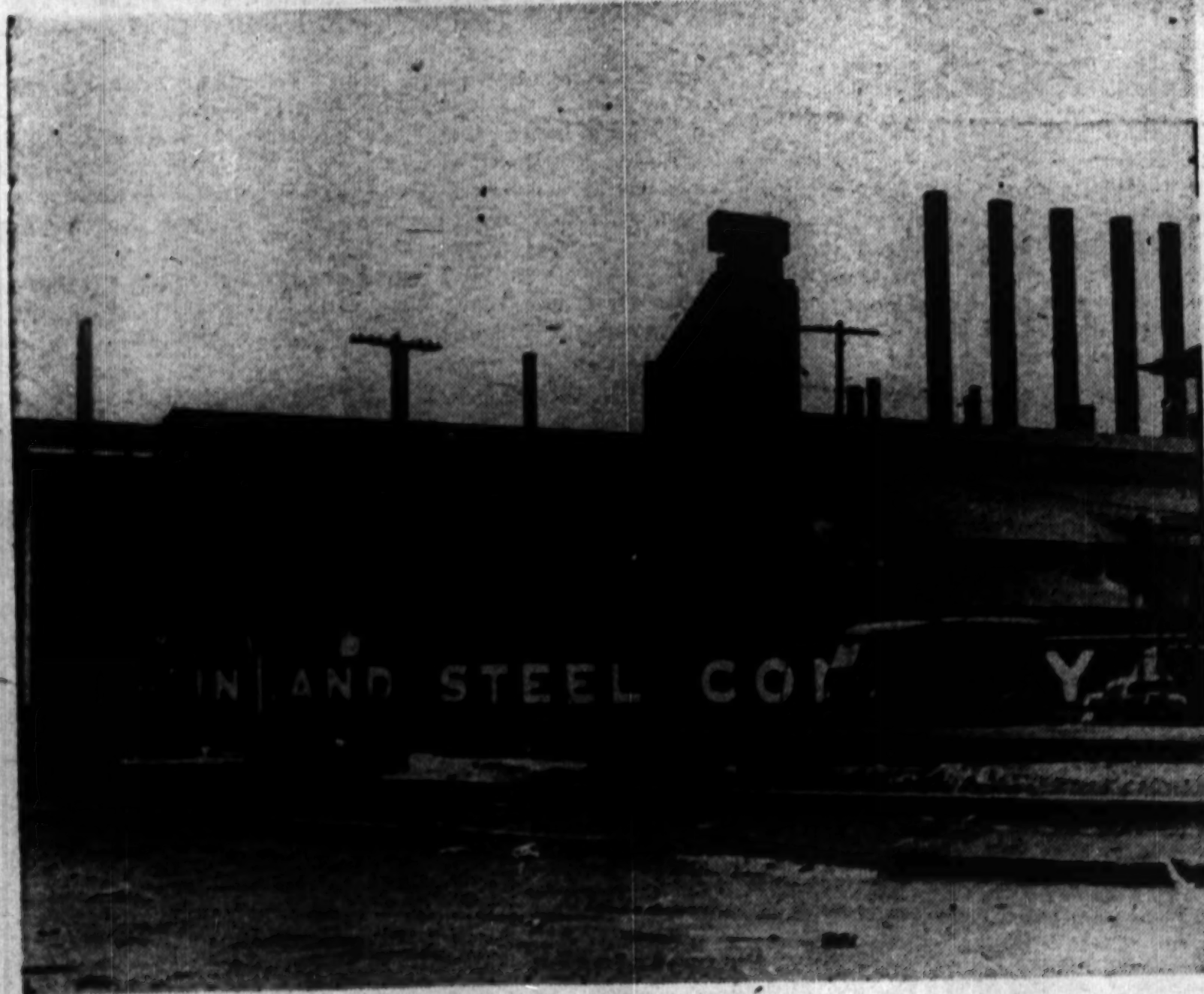
Starting last weekend, the big dairies abolished Sunday bottling and delivery of milk—in violation of the Chicago milk ordinance.

Chicago parents should be interested in knowing what it cost the dairies to have the Chicago Board of Health overlook this shocking infraction of its code. The chairman of the City Council Health Committee, Alderman Louis London, should be the man to find out.

DAIRY WORKERS tell us that Alderman Merriam's charges against the dairies were accurate but don't begin to cover the unsanitary and illegal practices of the Milk Trust.

A driver who delivers milk to school says most of the bottles come back half full. The kids say the milk "doesn't taste right." That's because it's old milk, returned unsold, which has been "recapped."

And inspection of bottle washing has been virtually abandoned by the dairies. One driver says he almost delivered a bottle—until he detected a layer of white paint in the bottom.



Inland Steel's 18,000 workers close 'er down tight. . .

Fightin' for The Worker . . .

BOX SCORE

Subs turned in . . . 403
Bundle Order gain 68

WHILE THE WORKER readers were preparing to attend the Freedom of the Press Assembly Sunday, the Illinois Committee sponsoring the gathering announced plans for a special tribute to Howard Fast on March 21.

The unique feature of the tribute to Howard Fast will be the very nature of the prepara-

tion for this event in Chicago. The committee is planning a steak dinner banquet with special privileges for The Worker's circulation builders.

In fact, if you want to be sure to attend your best bet would be to get into the drive today.

Those who get nine yearly subscriptions or more from Jan. 1 to March 15 will be given a banquet invitation. Turn the subs in as you get them and you

will be credited as you go along.

Those taking bundles of the paper can also qualify. For every 25 papers taken in a weekly bundle and paid for in advance, one invitation will be allowed. For every 50 papers taken in a bundle on the old credit basis, one invitation will be allowed.

Individuals who may be selling some papers out of a bundle as part of a group may be designated by their group to use the invitation.

The number of seats avail-

Eisenhower Risks New War Despite China Peace Offer

Perverted Justice

An Editorial

THIRTEEN AMERICAN patriots were sentenced to a total of 32 years and one day in prison in New York last week. They were fined a total of \$64,000. Their crime: fighting for peace, democracy and freedom—nothing more.

At the same time the President was sentencing the American people to war and devastation by unleashing the corrupt Chiang Kai-shek from his lair on Formosa, and promising him the aid of the Seventh Fleet in his adventures.

By jailing Communists, the nation's most stalwart defenders, the war hungry billionaires feel that they have created enough hysterical confusion to engulf the world in total war and impose fascist rule on the United States.

BUT EVEN NOW the fog of anti-Communist hysteria is being breached by growing numbers of the American people. Attacking the infamous Smith Act, vehicle for imprisoning the 13 Communist Party leaders and dozens of others since 1948, Dr. Alexander Meiklejohn, former president of Amherst College, declared last week:

"Our legislature has no authority to exercise control over our political freedom. The intent of the Constitution is that, politically we shall be governed by no one but ourselves."

This turn in popular understanding of the sinister anti-Communist hoax was reflected even in the courtroom last Tuesday. Nothing other than this awakening pressure can be credited with the less-than-maximum sentences given to the "13."

THE PERVERTED JUSTICE that permits the nation's true patriots to be prosecuted by the pals of gangsters, such as government Attorney Myles Lane; that permits the hoodlum yell of "Go back to Russia" to be echoed by a Federal Judge, and that permits fantastic bail of \$300,000 set for the "13"—such a mockery of justice must be boldly challenged by all who truly love America.

The forthcoming Smith Act trials in Pittsburgh, Detroit, Seattle and St. Louis must reflect even more the determination that fascist rule will not come here.

We call on each of our readers to guarantee that the mailboxes are flooded with letters and telegrams to President Eisenhower, the Department of Justice and the Congress of the United States demanding:

• Immediate lowering of bail for the "13."

• Reversal of the Smith Act convictions and amnesty for the imprisoned.

• Repeal of the Smith Act and other such un-American laws.



**NEW JERSEY
EDITION**

The Worker

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THREE YEARS IN SMITH ACT JAILINGS

You Fear People's Peace Cry, New Victims Tell Court



THE DEFENDANTS in Foley Square at the time the trial started. Seated, left to right: Marion Bachrach, case severed because of illness; Claudia Jones; Israel Amter, case severed because of illness; Elizabeth Gurley Flynn; Betty Cannett. Standing, left to right: Alexander Bittelman; William Weinstone; Isadore Begun, acquitted by directed verdict during the course of the trial; Arnold Johnson; V. J. Jerome; Simon-W. Gerson, acquitted during the trial by directed verdict; Louis Weinstock; Al Lannon; Pettis Perry; Alexander Tachtenberg and George Blake Charney. Jacob Mindel was not included in the picture because of illness.

By MILTON HOWARD

IN THE HIGH-CEILINGED courtroom at the Foley Sq. Federal Building in downtown New York, 13 American men and women were told to stand up early last week and hear for how long they would be dragged off to jail. It was in the same Room 110 where several weeks ago Judge Kaufman had listened with hard heart and envenomed mind to the clemency pleas of innocent Ethel and Julius Rosenberg. It was the same Room 110 where honest and courageous American patriots like Gene Dennis, West Coast truck driver, Ben Davis, John Gates and their comrades had heard a sneering and cunning Judge Medina rasp out "Five years and \$10,000 fine."

THE New York "13"—trapped by guilty verdicts built-in and guaranteed by screened and terrorized juries—were the latest

(Continued on Page 13)

By ROB F. HALL

"THERE IS NEITHER sense nor logic" in President Eisenhower's announced Formosa policy, said the Times of India (Bombay) on Tuesday, and added — "nor, to put it bluntly, honesty."

It was the lack of honesty which was pointed up by world developments on each succeeding day following the President's State of the Union message. Those developments made it clear that the Eisenhower plan which the President described merely as removing the "shield" with which the U. S. 7th Fleet has theoretically been "protecting" mainland China against Chiang Kai-shek is in reality a program for utilizing Chiang's Formosa base to launch a war of

aggression against the Chinese People's Republic by U. S. forces.

What the government and people of India recognize is the fact—not yet fully understood by the American people—that the Eisenhower plan if carried out will inevitably result in a broadened Asian war and increase the danger of World War III.

Chou En-lai, Premier and foreign minister of the Peking government, immediately warned of this aspect of the Eisenhower plan. In a statement broadcast by Peking radio, he suggested an alternative which will be hailed by the people everywhere, including Americans—the unconditional resumption of armistice talks at Panmunjom to lead to an immediate cease-fire in Korea.

SEN. ALEXANDER WILEY (R-Wis) chief GOP foreign policy spokesman, declared Wednesday that the plan involved using Chiang's pilots to fly U. S. planes from Formosa bases to bomb Chinese railroads and rail centers. Wiley defended this plan because, he said, the U. S. is at war with Communist China.

Chairman Dewey Short (R-Mo) of the House Armed Services Committee admitted that a naval blockade by U. S. Navy might be the next move to "step up the pressure" on the Chinese People's Republic. He conceded there might be risk of general war in such a course. Other Congressmen, as well as Gen. Omar Bradley, chairman of the joint chiefs of staff, confirmed that a blockade was probable.

There was no disposition by any public figure to deny the obvious—that the U. S. 7th Fleet, while encouraging Chiang to attack China, would simultaneously protect him and his marauders from the Chinese people and their army and air force. In a "special report," Newsweek magazine (Feb. 9) "presumed" that the Pentagon had given orders to the Navy "to intervene if the Communists tried an as-

(Continued on Page 4)

Your Sub and a Friend's

A WORKING-CLASS publication is not a mere thing of printer's ink and a newsprint thrown together by a few high-flying, free-wheeling "journalists." It is built in the sweat of the men and women who toil at machines or in the mines or on the farms. It is flecked with the blood of workers who have been injured on the job, beaten by strikebreaking gunmen, framed up by courts, lynched by mobs. Every worker whose struggles it has reported and supported is part of such a paper. Every worker who has helped build the paper has put some of his heart, some of his hope, some of his life into it.

When we call upon our readers to help us secure new readers, therefore, it is not a routine "business as usual" affair. The call is not issued lightly and, we

believe, it will not be received lightly.

For while a paper such as The Worker has a rugged constitution which has defied the efforts of the big business class to starve it, harass it to death, intimidate its readers, and persecute its staff members, it does not follow that because one read it last week and the week before, it will therefore be a routine matter to pick up an issue next week or the next.

The fact is that The Worker not only deserve readers—IT NEEDS THEM. It requires for its continued existence the flow of dollars which come from subs, new subs, renewals, one-year subs, half-year subs, as well as from every sale at ten cents the copy.

Without such a flow The Worker will again face a finan-

cial crisis which will tax the efforts of the staff and the readers to raise funds to keep the paper going.

We said The Worker DESERVES readers, and we repeat it for emphasis. For no other national weekly paper fights with such consistency for peace in Korea, for progress and democracy, for Negro rights. No other paper struggles day in and out for the unity of the people, Negro and white, led by a united labor movement, to resist the fascist war drive of Eisenhower and his Millionaires.

This is therefore, an appeal to each reader to send in his own sub for one year, \$2.50, and to solicit from his friends, neighbors and shopmates their yearly subscriptions for this crusading paper. Perhaps you can do more. But please, do not do less.

NEGRO HISTORY WEEK

See inside pages for articles and features

Tugmen Tie Up Port Ryan Picketed, Told to Go

NEW YORK'S vast harbor was in a virtual state of paralysis as longshoremen, respecting the picket lines of striking tugboatmen, refused to handle cargo. The 4,000 tug workers, employed on 450 craft and members of International Longshoremen's Association Local 333, International Longshoremen's Association, began their walkout last Sunday. They rejected a 5 percent, 8½ cents hourly average, offered by Marine Towing and Transportation Employers Association. They originally demanded a 30 to 50 percent raise, but their leaders came down to a demand for a flat 25 cents an hour.

When mediation efforts broke down Thursday the striking union placed pickets at piers which invoked the solidarity of the longshoremen's locals, affiliates of the same union.

The tug workers' wages range from \$1.36 an hour for deck hands to a top of \$2.35 for captains.

Cognizant of the distrust for Joe Ryan, ILA president and for his associates in the leadership of Local 333, Dockers News, paper of the rank and file longshoremen, called on the dock workers to show full solidarity for the strikers.

"Support for the fight of the tugboatmen does not mean support for Ryan and his mobster henchmen," said the little paper.

"The shipowners are trying to take advantage of the exposure of Ryan and his henchmen at the recent Crime Commission hearings. They are trying to get tough and worsen our conditions. . . . Let's show the shipowners that we are all standing together in this fight."

Support for the tugboatmen was also pledged in a leaflet put out by West Side Local's 791 and 895, centers of opposition to Ryan. But at the same time about 1,000 of the members of those two locals staged a picket line in front of Joe Ryan's ILA offices, 14th St. and 8th Ave.

The pickets carried improvised signs some of which said: "Resign Weeping Joe Ryan," "Resign Meathead Ryan," "Weep Ryan, weep—Boo-hoo," "Hey Meany, Watch-ya gonna do?"

"Pack up Packy Connolly, while you can." (Connolly is executive V. P.) "Bradley the Scab, Remember 1951?"

William V. Bradley is president of Local 333 and has been talked of as a possible successor to Ryan. The pickets distributed copies of an ad Bradley inserted in newspapers on Oct. 30, 1951, when the port was tied up by a rank-and-file strike. The ad denounced the strikers, called them "Communists" and referred to strike pickets as "strangers."

"As good union men we are wholeheartedly in sympathy with the tugboatmen and their demands," was the comment of the picketing group under Bradley's 1951 scab ad, "But in return for our support we expect the members of Local 33 to demand that their leaders publicly retract the above advertisement which was meant to bust our just strike in 1951."

CADILLACS, CRUISES, NIGHT CLUBS

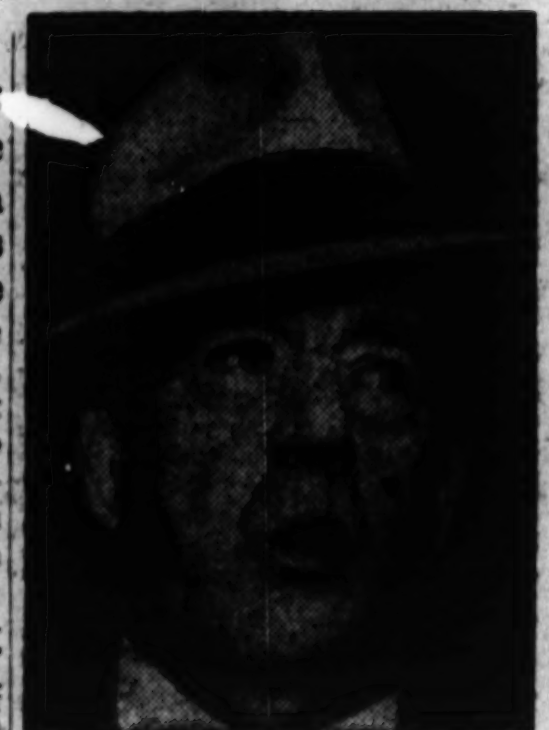
'Anti-Communist Fund' Was Ryan's Private Hoard

By GEORGE MORRIS

THE COURTROOM was packed. Hundreds were in line outside hoping for at least a glimpse. The news writers were there in extra-large force. It was the grand finale of the New York State Crime hearings. The "Mr. Big" of the waterfront employers and the "King" who reigns over the International Longshoremen's Association—William J. McCormack and Joseph P. Ryan were on the witness stand.

But anyone who expected a slugging match between the employers' Br. Big and the "representative" of labor, was disappointed. Ryan, said Mr. Big, is an "extremely close personal friend". During many years of bosom friendship, Ryan consulted him often on union problems. But, he added, he (McCormack) never consulted Ryan on matters affecting his score or so of business enterprises in the port of New York.

So close has been their friendship, testified the multimillionaire "Mr. Big," that he sponsored Ryan's membership in the exclusive and very expensive Wingfoot Golf Club on May 9, 1939. Ryan



RYAN

has been a member of that club for 11 years, until July, 1950 when, for some unexplained reason, he "resigned."

LATER, when McCormack was asked how was it that his workers at Penn Stevedoring get substantially less per hour than ILA members get generally, and how it is that his enterprises have hardly ever been affected by a strike, he replied it was "good management

and human relations." He didn't elaborate on the "human relations" part. But if there was anything left unsaid by Mr. Big, the King said it.

By far, the lifetime ILA president was most entertaining when he explained the operations of his "anti-Communist" fund. His legal advisers had been preparing Ryan for this ordeal since several weeks ago when an executive of Daniels & Kennedy, Inc., told the crime commission that every year he brings an envelope with \$1,500 in cash to Ryan and gives it to him when there is no one around. Those payments were begun 18 years ago by the late head of the firm and are continued punctually by his son.

The brains of the Ryan team have come up with the story that many employers have been doing the same, either paying in cold cash or inserting advertisements (\$300 a page) in the ILA's journal, for an "anti-Communist" fund to fight Harry Bridges. Ryan repeated the story.

When Theodore Kiendl, the Communist account, in his own if the living Mr. Kennedy knows of the alleged purpose of the fund, (Continued on Page 15)

THE WEEK IN LABOR AFFAIRS

• AFL Orders Dock Union Clean Up • 18,000 End Inland Steel Tieup

AFL AND CIO top executive bodies went into session — the former in Miami for 10 days, the latter in Washington for four — to determine policy toward the Eisenhower administration and on a number of other questions. Both groups named committees to start unity negotiations on Feb. 24.

In a precedent-setting move the AFL ordered the International Longshoremen's Association to cleanse its ranks of all officials who took bribes of "gifts" from employers and any with criminal records; ordered an end of the racket-breeding shapeup; directed an immediate democratization of the union and gave it to April 30 to do the job or face suspension or loss of charter.

The CIO's leaders, their anger mounting over President's divisive game of favoritism towards AFL's leaders, are giving sharper expression to their attitude towards the White House. Here is a sampling of headlines in just the Feb. 2 issue of CIO News:

"Taft Takes Over Driver's Seat as Hearings Near on T-H Changes — Blue book of blue chip firms features Ike's top appointees (a story describing each)—52 dividends set record—tax bonanza climbs near 25 billion — Builders' lobby wants more aid—GM Charlie confirmed in defense post—No Retreat! Connecticut CIO warns GOP—CIO warns Benson on Wood policy—GOP gets set to probe everybody in sight."

SEN. WAYNE MORSE (Ind-Ore) on Jan. 30 repeated his call for a third "liberal" party. Speaking at a Franklin Roosevelt Day dinner sponsored by Americans for Democratic Action, the former Republican said there is no chance for liberalism in the GOP and very little in the Democratic Party. He said the Eisenhower administration was trying to "transfer the defense department to Detroit."

Morse rejected the plea of Sen. Paul Douglas (D-Ill) that Eisenhower be given time to prove himself. "Why this honey-moon?" Morse demanded. "This is the time to fight in the streets and on the housetops. The battle of liberalism against reaction is on now, whether you know it or not."

FIRST IMPORTANT strike in basic steel since last year's big strike idled the Inland Steel

Co. works of East Chicago, employing 18,000, when the company suspended three workers. Don Lutes, president of Local 1010, steelworkers, said the issue is some 88 unsettled grievances. The strike was settled after five days with a promise for quick disposition of grievances.

Twelve-hundred workers of Nitro, W. V., plant of the Viscose Corp. went on strike, refusing to settle for a five and three-cent raise which locals of CIO textile union in five other plants of Viscose approved. . . . Transmission Local 735 of the UAW-CIO approved strike action and set up machinery for the March 1 deadline fixed by the UAW in all General Motors plants for renegotiation of the current five-year pact. . . . A strike of 4,000 New York harbor tugboatmen, members of Local 333, ILA, crippled most activity in the port. The workers demand higher wages and other improvements.

ACTING ON THE SUIT of the United Electrical, American Communications and the Fur and Leather workers, Judge F. Dickinson Letts in Washington ruled the NLRB has no power to question the truthfulness of Taft-Hartley affidavits signed by officials of these unions. . . . The Colgate Co., encouraged by a previous Taft-Hartley judgement against the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, filed a suit for \$584,000 against the union in San Francisco. . . . In Clayton, Mo., Local 618 of the Teamsters, in a precedent-setting action, filed a \$115,000 suit against E. R. Goddard & Co.

FACED WITH A revolt of Negro car cleaners, Washington, D. C. Local 364, Brotherhood of Carmen, dropped its 17-year-old segregation policy. The issue developed when William T. Scott, a Negro car cleaner, refused to join the union on the ground that he didn't want to be segregated into all-Negro Local 716 and was threatened with dismissal under the union shop provision. He retained his job and jimcrow bars were broken. . . .

Detroit restaurant and hotels are suffering a shortage of waiters and waitresses because of their discrimination on color and sex lines, Louis Koenig, secretary-treasurer of Hotel and Restaurant, Local 705, said.

POINT of ORDER!

HIS MOTTO

By Alan Max
Motto of the new Secretary of Defense: what is good for General Motors is good for the U.S.
U.S. Steel?

Top Labor and Negro Leaders Score Eisenhower's Program

By BERNARD BURTON

PRESIDENT EISENHOWER'S State of the Union message outlined a program which "labor considers loaded with potential danger," the executive council of the American Federation of Labor warned last week. Meeting in regular session in Miami, Fla., the Council sounded the alarm on the domestic aspects of Eisenhower's program.

The CIO Executive Board had been meeting for two days in Washington and there was still no statement as this edition went to press. But the feeling in top CIO circles was indicated by the Feb. 2 issue of The CIO News, which was devoted almost entirely to warnings that the labor-haters had taken over in Washington.

Alarm was also noted by

the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP). The NAACP declared that it "regrets" Eisenhower's stated "reliance on persuasion" instead of legislation to win civil rights laws. "Legislation is required," the NAACP warned, adding "very little" had been won on civil rights as a "result of persuasion." The NAACP also criticized the proposal to abandon price controls. The organization, however, found encouraging signs in Eisenhower's "affirmation" of the need to break down segregation in Washington and his proposal to hold hearings on the racist Walter McCarran Immigration Act.

ABOUT THE ONLY organization that was in high spirits as

a result of Eisenhower's message was the National Association of Manufacturers. No statement had been issued by the NAM, but none was necessary for the President's message contained in outline the program pushed by its December national convention.

The NAM's domestic program called for new amendments to the Taft-Hartley Act with emphasis on elimination of industry-wide bargaining; tax "relief" for big corporations; abolition of "controls" with emphasis on price and rent controls; a stepped-up drive on civil liberties.

Eisenhower in his message said "we should promptly proceed to amend the (T-H) Act" (with Sen. Taft in charge of

"amending" his own act); "reduction of taxes" when expenses are reduced (but administration leaders have stated that they will let the excess profits tax lapse this session of Congress); "removal of . . . controls," with price controls permitted to expire on April 30, and rent controls turned over to the mercy of state and local agencies; new "loyalty" and "security" checks (labor-hating Sen. William E. Jenner was named Tuesday to head a new witchhunting committee against "Communists and subversives.")

THE AFL EXECUTIVE Council voiced concern over the hand-rubbing going on in the GOP (and NAM-controlled) Congress. It scored the President's position

most meaningless generalizations about social security and welfare.

The Council, however, with typical caution and attempts to grasp at non-existent "friendly" straws, said it agreed with the President's generalizations on T-H but deplored the fact that proposed amendments were "unspecified." It voiced no opposition to letting controls lapse, although in the past it had taken the position that price lids were needed to fight inflation. The Council, also typically, had no criticism of the war provocations contained in Eisenhower's message.

Although Eisenhower had called for cutting down of expenses, it had become clear by the middle of the week that he was speaking of slashing even the slight amount now allocated to projects beneficial to the people.

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APARTMENT TO SUB-LEASE

3-ROOM furnished apartment to sub-lease for 1 year. Suitable working couple. \$65 monthly in West Bronx. Write Box 704, The Worker.

FOR SALE

(Appliances)

DE-LUXE INFRARED BROILER with timer, heat control, and frankfurter grill. Res. \$59.95. Spec. \$39.95. Standard Brand Distr., 143 Fourth Ave. (13th and 14th Sts.) GR 3-7819—30 minutes free parking

(Rugs)

ATTRACTIVE RUGS, 6x12. New and Used; also large stock carpets slightly used, red, green, blue, plain and figured; especially suitable for stairs, halls and foyers. \$2.00 and \$3.00 per yard. Broadway Carpet Service, 1960 Amsterdam Ave., N. Y. C. (at 197th St.).

(Pamphlets)

WHAT does 1953 mean in terms of more steaks on the table, more chops, more butter, more bread, more houses? Find out in ALEXEI LOOKS AHEAD. The Fifth Soviet Five-Year Plan, 25 cents per copy, 3 copies \$1. American Russian Institute, 101 Post St., San Francisco 3, Calif.

MANDOLIN INSTRUCTIONS

MANDOLIN—Classes for beginners start Feb. 12, at 7 p.m. Instruction free to members, dues \$5c weekly. Don't write for information, come and register. \$1.50 registration fee. Non-profit organization. N. Y. Mandolin Symphony Orchestra at 106 E. 14th St., nr. 4th Ave., N.Y.C.

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Quality Chinese Food
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Ryan's \$\$\$

(Continued from Page 3)

Ryan said he tried to tell him but: "He didn't want to hear of it. He said his father made the payments and he would continue making them."

When the laughter died down, Kiendl began to close in on the already very much confused Ryan with the cruelest part of his job:

Ryan, it developed, personally kept the records of the "anti-Communist" account, in his own handwriting, and retained the books in his own home, with no one allowed to see them. He explained the fund must be kept confidential because "informers" who are paid off, "might be exposed."

But the "King" had to yield up the books to the Crime Commission, at least as far back to 1950 which he claimed were all he had. He wasn't able to stop the Commission from checking on cancelled

checks further back, however, and here is what came out for the period Jan. 1, 1947 to Oct. 31, 1952.

Of the \$15,062 that came into the "fund" for that period, Ryan personally got \$48,725, most of it in cash. Of the rest \$63,422 went to solicitors, the top amount of \$27,043 going to solicitor J. J. Schultz, Ryan's nephew who is also drawing \$75 a week and \$25 expenses as "organizer" of the I.L.A. Then \$52,000 went for printing bills. So it is evident that hardly anything was left for "anti-Communism"—which should make Ryan a candidate for investigation by Senator McCarthy.

WHAT DID RYAN DO with the money he drew? Kiendl invading his strict privacy, produced a batch of cancelled checks and put one after another under his big, red, fleshy face.

"This check for \$222 for shirts, is that from the anti-Communist fund?"

"And this check for \$1,331.60 for golf club dues and charges, was that a Communist country club?" "And this check of \$546 to Toots Shore of the Stork Club, is that from the anti-Communist fund?"

Ryan babbled and mumbled, but was nailed down to admitting everything. Here's what he admitted as correct:

THAT AMONG the bills he paid from the "Anti-Communist" fund, in addition to those mentioned above were \$817 for clothing; \$10,774 for insurance; \$500 for medical and legal fees; \$1,000 for a golf club bond; \$225 for real estate taxes; \$942 for repairs on

Cadillacs; \$478 burial expenses for a relative and \$400 for a ticket for a cruise to Guatemala.

That in the four years and nine months he drew personally from four I.L.A. sources a total of \$241,007, of which \$115,000 was his regular salary; \$41,000 expenses; \$12,944 to purchase Cadillac (2) and the rest under headings beside the \$48,725 out of the "anti-Communist" fund.

"Is there anything in the Journal (anti-Communist) account that shows an anti-Communist purpose?" Kiendl asked him.

"No sir, that was all done in cash," replied Ryan.

Like Mr. Big, Ryan hadn't heard a thing of the killings, looting of union treasuries, kickbacks, loan-sharking, and all the other rackets practiced in most of the I.L.A. locals examined. It was all news to him

that organizers he appointed for fifteen or more years were bank robbers, killers, shakedown artists and partners of every notorious gangster in the underworld's whose who.

"They got the production out!" he pleaded.

Joe must have been too busy swinging a golf club on the green of the Wingfoot club to see what's going on along the waterfronts.

In Memory of Our Beloved
MOTHER and WIFE

A N N E

DIED FEB. 9, 1951

Always in Our Hearts

—Max, Shirley, Bernie
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NEGRO HISTORY WEEK

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Business

Here is an example of a business just waiting for the proper, merchandise-minded owner to revive the thriving trade it once enjoyed. Father and son are partners in this business. The father is well past the retirement age and the son is better equipped for other lines of business and consequently has not been interested in maintaining this one. Several important franchises now dropped, could be renewed by a new owner. Much trade, perforce, has gone to other construction yards—the closest of which is 14 miles distant.

Approximately 3 acres of land on the main street two blocks from the center of town and 3 buildings, including a sawmill, are offered. There is complete equipment including all necessary implements for the processing and handling of all building materials. Woods nearby are heavy with hardwood and a few years ago this business employed 50 men full time. There are 5 trucks and a semi-trailer, which while not the latest models, are in good operating condition.

This business, based on previous earnings is capable of a yearly gross of \$75,000 to \$100,000. The buildings and land, machinery, equipment and inventory are worth almost twice the sale price. Priced right for an aggressive administrator who knows a bargain, this business is being offered for \$37,100.—No. 2M-9617, in care of Daily Worker, 35 E. 12 St., N.Y. 3.

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**NEW JERSEY
EDITION**

The Worker

THE WORKER, SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1953

AROUND THE STATE

FIRE-TRAP HOUSES

The winter season is taking its customary death toll of residents of slum and sub-standard housing. Numerous fires all over the state, with deaths and injuries, have been reported. Oil stoves and defective heating equipment are mainly responsible.

In Trenton last week a 4-year-old Negro boy, Lawrence Elem, died, and three others were injured, in a fire on New Willow St. What is needed is a low-cost housing program to replace slums and firetraps. In the meantime a movement to force greedy landlords to repair and fireproof the death traps is a vital necessity.

ASSAIL REP. WALTER

Congressman Walter has been called on to retract his statement about "professional Jews" by the State Council of the Americans for Democratic Action. In Englewood the American Jewish Congress has organized a "Conference of Organizations Opposing the McCarran-Walter Act." A mass meeting is planned in March. All interested groups are urged to join.

"LOYALTY OATHS"

"Loyalty" oaths are fast becoming a plague around our State. Newark Housing Authority has sent notices to 11 families to move by March 1 for refusal to sign the oaths. New Brunswick, Hoboken and other cities are taking similar moves. The law will be tested in court by the Civil Liberties Union.

In Camden, Herbert Obarski, called for jury duty, refused to take the "loyalty" oath required of all N.J. officials. "I am willing to swear allegiance to this country..." said Obarski, who refused to take the oath on principle. The judge ruled Obarski was within his rights, and did not disqualify him as a juror.

REIVE RIGHTS GROUP

The Civil Rights Commission of Trenton has been revived to participate in a survey of human relations in Trenton. The commission has been inactive for some time. There are few cities in the state that need a functioning civil rights groups more than Trenton.

DEMAND FREEDOM of RALPH COOPER!

Last of the innocent Trenton 3 victims

Press Freedom Rally
Sun., Feb. 22 — 2 P.M.

MASONIC HALL
185 Belmont Ave., Newark

Prominent speakers including
ABRAHAM W. BERRY
Negro Affairs Editor of The Worker

Farmers Need Peace and Parity to Meet Crisis

Farm Union Eastern Convention Plans to Double Membership in Year

THE DEEPENING crisis facing family farmers—the first danger sign for the whole economy—is potentially more serious than at any time in our history," farm leaders warned last weekend.

Delegates to the 10th annual convention of the Farmers Union eastern division spelled out a fighting program for "peace and full parity"—(a livable income guaranteed by government support)—and launched a bold plan to double their membership in the coming year.

Only firm, vigorous unity of farmers, labor and small business "can keep the family farmer on the land... and achieve plenty in a world of peace," they said, pointing to these dangers—Farm prices have dropped alarmingly, while production costs still mount; farm parity has dropped from 132 percent of parity in June, 1946, to 96 percent in December, 1952.

Farm income has dropped 12 percent, net income 6 percent within the past year; the farmer's share of the national income has dropped to depression levels, while corporation profits have reached "staggering levels".

Farm mortgage debts, have increased 80 percent since 1946; some 700,000 farms have been liquidated in the past ten years.

—The huge tax load, and the whole war economy has hurt farmers, "heightened their insecurity". Only 30 percent of the American people have \$500 or more on hand for emergencies.

THE DELEGATES, who represented 1,700 poultry, produce and dairy farmers in Pennsylvania and New Jersey, worked through the two-day session to build a fighting program for peace, civil liberties, and unity with labor.

They cheered Clifford T. McAvoy, N.Y. legislative director for the United Electrical Workers, when he pledged, "our representatives will stand side by side with yours, testifying before Congress for full, 100 percent parity."

National FU president James G. Patton pointed to increased attacks by monopoly combines on the Farmers Union and their cooperatives. "It takes \$50,000 cash or credit to go into farming today," he said.

"We need credit; we need 100 percent of parity. And we're not going to change or trim our program to fit any new administration—we're going to fight for it, and we're going to have lots of friends."

DR. PHILLIP MORRISON of Cornell U., noted atomic scientist, told the group that the same ener-

gies, the same skills, now used in the huge, government-owned 8-billion-dollar atomic industry designed for war, could be easily converted to peacetime power for lighting cities, irrigating deserts, for reclamation of land. This is no problem of controlling this energy, he said it can be done "probably within three years."

"But this will not be done," he said, "as long as we have government policies which determine that the greatest fruits of human knowledge must be used for the destruction of other men. The will of the people can determine this. The military, the government, won't do it. The people will." Science, he said, "is on the side of peace, on the side of progress."

PROF. H. H. WILSON of Princeton speaking on civil liberties, lashed those who would change America to "a fortified blockhouse... a garrison state."

"What a weird and wonderful collection are these anti-Communists... now one of their number tells us that there is no more Communist menace in most American colleges today, there is something more insidious, the 'anti-anti-Communist'."

"This is the philosophy of the snake-pit... self-destruction and self-degradation... We do not need counsel from those who would 'sell us protection'—who would clear us from their sneers for a price."

"If Truman, Marshall, Acheson and Gen. Bedell Smith are not immune from such attacks, who is? Which of us can prove his loyalty?" Other convention speakers in-

All of these facts were brutally ignored by GE in its drive for profits. The 1,100 workers affected are members of Local 455, IUE.

IN NEWARK 850 IUE members face the same problem as the Trenton GE workers. National Union Radio Corp. closed its doors last Friday pleading "excessive production costs." Kenneth Meinken, president of the company, refused to comment on the company's plans. The company has other plants in Hatboro and Orange.

cluded Jersey's only Negro Assemblyman, Edward T. Bowser (R-Essex).

IN THEIR PLATFORM the farmers outlined a full program for crop insurance, low-cost farm credit, protection of farmer-owned cooperatives from monopoly attacks and from unfair taxes, passage of the Brannan Plan, for River Valley Authorities and soil conservation. They also—

• Condemned using Chiang's forces to extend the Korean war to the Chinese mainland. Instead, they urged an immediate cease-fire, with settlement of the prisoner exchange to be negotiated later.

• Opposed use of the atomic bomb, the hydrogen bomb, and bacteriological warfare.

• Urged executive clemency for the Rosenbergs, on a motion proposed by Egg Local 1, in Lakewood.

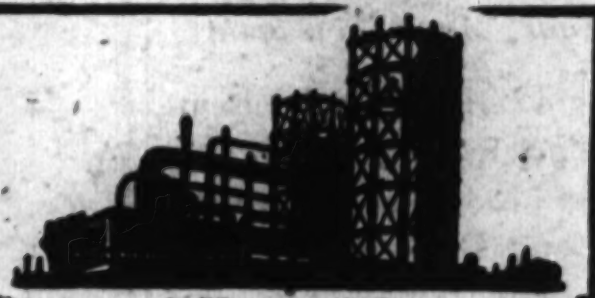
• Voiced opposition to the McCarran and McCarran-Walter acts, the Smith Act, and the Taft-Hartley law.

• Opposed UMT and the drafting of farm youth needed to maintain the small family farm; instead of our spending huge sums for war, they offered a detailed plan for constructive building—dams for flood control and irrigation, for schools, hospitals, roads.

• Pledged support for fair employment laws, and for the right of migratory workers to minimum wage rates.

• Affirmed their support for colonial people's movements for self-government, throughout the world.

New Jersey SHOP TALK



CONDEMN DISMISSAL

The New Jersey CIO has condemned the dismissal of Nelson Stamler as deputy attorney general in charge of the Bergen County corruption probe. "Shocked and disgusted" was the CIO reaction to the removal. The Bergen County CIO also condemned the dismissal as "vicious attempt to throttle the gambling and corruption investigation" in Republican Bergen.

It is strange that Attorney General Parsons can oust Stamler, yet at the same maintain that Mercer County Prosecutor Volpe cannot be fired. Volpe has twice been castigated by the State Supreme Court for using illegal evidence in convicting the Trenton 6 defendants.

WHY STRIKE

A two-day strike won a 5c an hour increase, hospitalization, sickness and pension plans for UE Local 437 members at the Cooper Alloy Foundry in Hillside. AFL workers in the same shop supported the UE strike.

AFL RESOLUTIONS PFFS

The State AFL, in a contradictory resolution, voted to endorse the Rutgers Board of Trustees action firing professors Heimlich and Finley for refusing to degrade themselves before the McCarran Committee.

The AFL resolution, sponsored by President Louis Marciano and Secretary Treasurer Vincent Murphy, admits the two men had a legal right to invoke the 5th amendment, but says they shouldn't have done so. The resolution also spoke about upholding the standard of

academic freedom" in spite of the violence done to academic freedom by the firing of the two teachers.

CHARTER COMMISSION

AFL and CIO councils in Essex County have united in a campaign to establish a charter commission to study Newark's form of government. A joint statement by Morris Fuchs and Hugh Caldwell, heads of the two groups, said:

"If this campaign is successful, the citizens of Newark... will be provided with an opportunity to scrutinize the effectiveness of our present governmental structure, and to investigate possibilities for its improvement."

ORGANIZING DRIVE

Three AFL unions have announced a drive to organize unorganized laundries. Union officials benefits obtained by 115 laundries organized in Jersey are threatened by the unorganized workers. The Teamsters' Laundry Workers and Stationary Engineers are involved in the campaign.

Negroes Run School Board For First Time

TRENTON FOR THE FIRST TIME in history, there are Negro candidates in school board elections in two townships near the Trenton area. John Nevius is on the ballot in Hamilton Township, and in East Windsor Township, Thomas R. Williams is running for the school board post. Elections will be held Tuesday, Feb. 10.

Peace Still Main Issue, Poll Shows

PRINCETON ENDING the Korean War is the problem most voters in New Jersey think President Eisenhower should give main attention to according to a poll by the Princeton Research Service.

Of every 100 voters, 41 say Korea is the number one problem. In addition 18 out of every 100 said foreign policy, world peace or the international situation is the President's main problem. Nine percent said inflation and high prices, and nine percent called high taxes the main issues.

Meanwhile, the people's anger

and disgust over "Operation Smack" was reflected in numerous articles and editorials in the Jersey press. Even the reactionary Newark Star-Ledger was forced to admit that "The furor in Congress over 'Operation Smack'... is fully justified." The editorial tries to head off any protests by the people, however, by saying "... it would be well to hold judgement. Every story has its other side."

Peace leaders in Jersey say that the open brutality of "Operation Smack" has placed the question of ending the Korean War foremost in the minds of the people.

STUDENTS SEEK VOTE AT 18

POMPTON LAKES STUDENTS of the senior class of Pompton Lakes High School have begun a campaign to lower the voting age to eighteen. Petitions to put the question on the ballot in November propose that "an act be authorized to establish the voting age for all politically eligible citizens of New Jersey to be the age of 18." Petitions have been sent to the more than 200 high schools in the state.

A student committee is forming panel groups to bring the issue before civic clubs and interested organizations. The students them-

selves are doing all clerical work, and paying all expenses such as postage. The committee is headed by Miss Cynthia McCue of Pompton Lakes High School.

Petitions will be called on March 15, and if enough signatures are obtained a place on the ballot will be sought. If not, the students will ask the legislature to put the question on the ballot.

Supporting the campaign are students who are both for and against lowering the voting age to 18. "Permit the people to settle the question once and for all," is the approach of the committee.

Eisenhower Risks New War Despite China Peace Offer

Perverted Justice

An Editorial

THIRTEEN AMERICAN patriots were sentenced to a total of 32 years and one day in prison in New York last week. They were fined a total of \$64,000. Their crime: fighting for peace, democracy and freedom—nothing more.

At the same time the President was sentencing the American people to war and devastation by unleashing the corrupt Chiang Kai-shek from his lair on Formosa, and promising him the aid of the Seventh Fleet in his adventures.

By jailing Communists, the nation's most stalwart defenders, the war hungry billionaires feel that they have created enough hysterical confusion to engulf the world in total war and impose fascist rule on the United States.

BUT EVEN NOW the fog of anti-Communist hysteria is being breached by growing numbers of the American people. Attacking the infamous Smith Act, vehicle for imprisoning the 13 Communist Party leaders and dozens of others since 1948, Dr. Alexander Meiklejohn, former president of Amherst College, declared last week:

"Our legislature has no authority to exercise control over our political freedom. The intent of the Constitution is that, politically we shall be governed by no one but ourselves."

This turn in popular understanding of the sinister anti-Communist hoax was reflected even in the courtroom last Tuesday. Nothing other than this awakening pressure can be credited with the less-than-maximum sentences given to the "13."

THE PERVERTED JUSTICE that permits the nation's true patriots to be prosecuted by the pals of gangsters, such as government Attorney Myles Lane; that permits the hoodlum yell of "Go back to Russia" to be echoed by a Federal Judge, and that permits fantastic bail of \$300,000 set for the "13"—such a mockery of justice must be boldly challenged by all who truly love America.

The forthcoming Smith Act trials in Pittsburgh, Detroit, Seattle and St. Louis must reflect even more the determination that fascist rule will not come here.

We call on each of our readers to guarantee that the mailboxes are flooded with letters and telegrams to President Eisenhower, the Department of Justice and the Congress of the United States demanding:

- Immediate lowering of bail for the "13."
- Reversal of the Smith Act convictions and amnesty for the imprisoned.
- Repeal of the Smith Act and other such un-American laws.

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THREE YEARS IN SMITH ACT JAILINGS

You Fear People's Peace Cry, New Victims Tell Court



THE DEFENDANTS in Foley Square at the time the trial started. Seated, left to right: Marion Bachrach, case severed because of illness; Claudia Jones; Israel Amter, case severed because of illness; Elizabeth Gurley Flynn; Betty Gannett. Standing, left to right: Alexander Bittelman; William Weinstone; Isadore Begun, acquitted by directed verdict during the course of the trial; Arnold Johnson; V. J. Jerome; Simon W. Gerson, acquitted during the trial by directed verdict; Louis Weinstock; Al Lannon; Pettis Perry; Alexander Tachtengberg and George Blake Charney. Jacob Mindel was not included in the picture because of illness.

By MILTON HOWARD

IN THE HIGH-CEILINGED courtroom at the Foley Sq. Federal Building in downtown New York, 13 American men and women were told to stand up early last week and hear for how long they would be dragged off to jail. It was in the same Room 110 where several weeks ago Judge Kaufman had listened with hard heart and evenminded mind to the clemency pleas of innocent Ethel and Julius Rosenberg. It was the same Room 110 where honest and courageous American patriots like Gene Dennis, West Coast truck driver, Ben Davis, John Gates and their comrades had heard a sneering and cunning Judge Medina rasp out "Five years and \$10,000 fine."

THE New York "13"—trapped by guilty verdicts built-in and guaranteed by screened and terrorized juries—were the latest (Continued on Page 13)

By ROB F. HALL

"THERE IS NEITHER sense nor logic" in President Eisenhower's announced Formosa policy, said the Times of India (Bombay) on Tuesday, and added — "nor, to put it bluntly, honesty."

It was the lack of honesty which was pointed up by world developments on each succeeding day following the President's State of the Union message. Those developments made it clear that the Eisenhower plan which the President described merely as removing the "shield" with which the U. S. 7th Fleet has theoretically been "protecting" mainland China against Chiang Kai-shek is in reality a program for utilizing Chiang's Formosa base to launch a war of

aggression against the Chinese People's Republic by U. S. forces.

What the government and people of India recognize is the fact—not yet fully understood by the American people—that the Eisenhower plan if carried out will inevitably result in a broadened Asian war and increase the danger of World War III.

Chou En-lai, Premier and foreign minister of the Peking government, immediately warned of this aspect of the Eisenhower plan. In a statement broadcast by Peking radio, he suggested an alternative which will be hailed by the people everywhere, including Americans—the unconditional resumption of armistice talks at Panmunjom to lead to an immediate cease-fire in Korea.

SEN. ALEXANDER WILEY (R-Wis) chief GOP foreign policy spokesman, declared Wednesday that the plan involved using Chiang's pilots to fly U. S. planes from Formosa bases to bomb Chinese railroads and rail centers. Wiley defended this plan because, he said, the U. S. "is at war with Communist China."

Chairman Dewey Short (R-Mo) of the House Armed Services Committee admitted that a naval blockade by U. S. Navy might be the next move to "step up the pressure" on the Chinese People's Republic. He conceded there might be risk of general war in such a course. Other Congressmen, as well as Gen. Omar Bradley, chairman of the joint chiefs of staff, confirmed that a blockade was probable.

There was no disposition by any public figure to deny the obvious—that the U. S. 7th Fleet, while encouraging Chiang to attack China, would simultaneously protect him and his marauders from the Chinese people and their army and air force. In a "special report," Newsweek magazine (Feb. 9) "presumed" that the Pentagon had given orders to the Navy "to intervene if the Communists tried an as-

(Continued on Page 4)

Your Sub and a Friend's

A WORKING-CLASS publication is not a mere thing of printer's ink and a newsprint thrown together by a few high-flying, free-wheeling "journalists." It is built in the sweat of the men and women who toil at machines or in the mines or on the farms. It is flecked with the blood of workers who have been injured on the job, beaten by strikebreaking gunmen, framed up by courts, lynched by mobs. Every worker whose struggles it has reported and supported is part of such a paper. Every worker who has helped build the paper has put some of his heart, some of his hope, some of his life into it.

When we call upon our readers to help us secure new readers, therefore, it is not a routine "business as usual" affair. The call is not issued lightly and, we

believe, it will not be received lightly.

For while a paper such as The Worker has a rugged constitution which has defied the efforts of the big business class to starve it, harass it to death, intimidate its readers, and persecute its staff members, it does not follow that because one read it last week and the week before, it will therefore be a routine matter to pick up an issue next week or the next.

The fact is that The Worker not only deserves readers—IT NEEDS THEM. It requires for its continued existence the flow of dollars which come from subs, new subs, renewals, one-year subs, half-year subs, as well as from every sale at ten cents the copy.

Without such a flow The Worker will again face a finan-

cial crisis which will tax the efforts of the staff and the readers to raise funds to keep the paper going.

We said The Worker DESERVES readers, and we repeat it for emphasis. For no other national weekly paper fights with such consistency for peace in Korea, for progress and democracy, for Negro rights. No other paper struggles day in and out for the unity of the people, Negro and white, led by a united labor movement, to resist the fascist war drive of Eisenhower and his Millionaires.

This is therefore, an appeal to each reader to send in his own sub for one year, \$2.50, and to solicit from his friends, neighbors and shopmates their yearly subscriptions for this crusading paper. Perhaps you can do more. But please, do not do less.

NEGRO HISTORY WEEK

See inside pages for articles and features

Tugmen Tie Up Port Ryan Picketed, Told to Go

NEW YORK'S vast harbor was in a virtual state of paralysis as longshoremen, respecting the picket lines of striking tugboatmen, refused to handle cargo. The 4,000 tug workers, employed on 450 craft and members of International Longshoremen's Association Local 333, International Longshoremen's Association, began their walkout last Sunday. They rejected a 5 percent, 8½ cents hourly average, offered by Marine Towing and Transportation Employers Association. They originally demanded a 30 to 50 percent raise, but their leaders came down to a demand for a flat 25 cents an hour.

When mediation efforts broke down Thursday the striking union placed pickets at piers which invoked the solidarity of the longshoremen's locals, affiliates of the same union.

The tug workers' wages range from \$1.36 an hour for deck hands to a top of \$2.35 for captains.

Cognizant of the distrust for Joe Ryan, ILA president and for his associates in the leadership of Local 333, Dockers News, paper of the rank and file longshoremen, called on the dock workers to show full solidarity for the strikers.

"Support for the fight of the tugboatmen does not mean support for Ryan and his mobster henchmen," said the little paper.

"The shipowners are trying to take advantage of the exposure of Ryan and his henchmen at the recent Crime Commission hearings. They are trying to get tough and worsen our conditions. . . . Let's show the shipowners that we are all standing together in this fight."

Support for the tugboatmen was also pledged in a leaflet put out by West Side Local's 791 and 895, centers of opposition to Ryan. But at the same time about 1,000 of the members of those two locals staged a picket line in front of Joe Ryan's ILA offices, 14th St. and 8th Ave.

The pickets carried improvised signs some of which said: "Resign Weeping Joe Ryan," "Resign Meathead Ryan," "Weep Ryan, weep—Boo-hoo," "Hey Meany, Watch-ya gonna do"

"Pack up Packy Connolly, while you can." (Connolly is executive V. P.) "Bradley the Scab, Remember 1951?"

William V. Bradley is president of Local 333 and has been talked of as a possible successor to Ryan. The pickets distributed copies of an ad Bradley inserted in newspapers on Oct. 30, 1951, when the port was tied up by a rank-and-file strike. The ad denounced the strikers, called them "Communists" and referred to strike pickets as "strangers."

"As good union men we are wholeheartedly in sympathy with the tugboatmen and their demands," was the comment of the picketing group under Bradley's 1951 scab ad, "But in return for our support we expect the members of Local 33 to demand that their leaders publicly retract the above advertisement which was meant to bust our just strike in 1951."

CADILLACS, CRUISES, NIGHT CLUBS

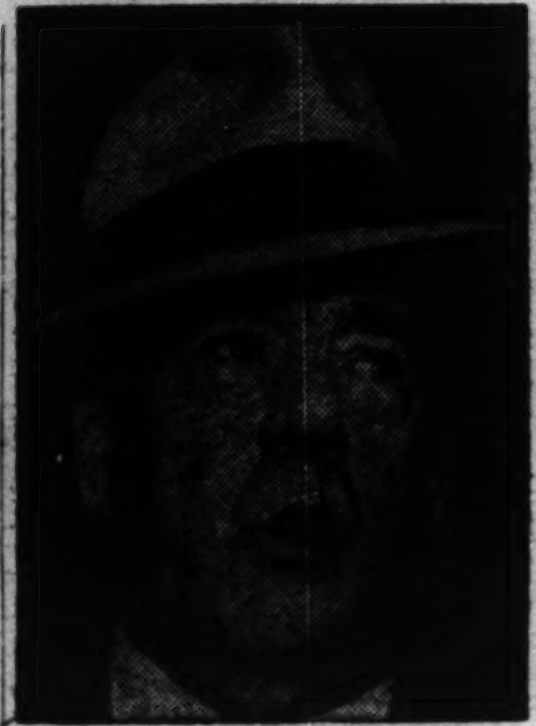
'Anti-Communist Fund' Was Ryan's Private Hoard

By GEORGE MORRIS

THE COURTROOM was packed. Hundreds were in line outside hoping for at least a glimpse. The news writers were there in extra-large force. It was the grand finale of the New York State Crime hearings. The "Mr. Big" of the waterfront employers and the "King" who reigns over the International Longshoremen's Association—William J. McCormack and Joseph P. Ryan were on the witness stand.

But anyone who expected a slugging match between the employers' Br. Big and the "representative" of labor, was disappointed. Ryan, said Mr. Big, is an "extremely close personal friend". During many years of bosom friendship, Ryan consulted him often on union problems. But, he added, he (McCormack) never consulted Ryan on matters affecting his score or so of business enterprises in the port of New York.

So close has been their friendship, testified the multimillionaire "Mr. Big," that he sponsored Ryan's membership in the exclusive and very expensive Wingfoot Golf Club on May 9, 1939. Ryan



• RYAN

has been a member of that club for 11 years, until July, 1950 when, for some unexplained reason, he "resigned."

LATER, when McCormack was asked how was it that his workers at Penn Stevedoring get substantially less per hour than ILA members get generally, and how it is that his enterprises have hardly ever been affected by a strike, he replied it was "good management

and human relations." He didn't elaborate on the "human relations" part. But if there was anything left unsaid by Mr. Big, the King said it.

By far, the lifetime ILA president was most entertaining when he explained the operations of his "anti-Communist" fund. His legal advisers had been preparing Ryan for this ordeal since several weeks ago when an executive of Daniels & Kennedy, Inc., told the crime commission that every year he brings an envelope with \$1,500 in cash to Ryan and gives it to him when there is no one around. Those payments were begun 18 years ago by the late head of the firm and are continued punctually by his son.

The brains of the Ryan team have come up with the story that many employers have been doing the same, either paying in cold cash or inserting advertisements (\$300 a page) in the ILA's journal, for an "anti-Communist" fund to fight Harry Bridges. Ryan repeated the story.

When Theodore Kiendl, the Communist account, in his own if the living Mr. Kennedy knows of the alleged purpose of the fund, (Continued on Page 15)

THE WEEK IN LABOR AFFAIRS

• AFL Orders Dock Union Clean Up • 18,000 End Inland Steel Tieup

AFL AND CIO top executive bodies went into session — the former in Miami for 10 days, the latter in Washington for four — to determine policy toward the Eisenhower administration and on a number of other questions. Both groups named committees to start unity negotiations on Feb. 24.

In a precedent-setting move the AFL ordered the International Longshoremen's Association to cleanse its ranks of all officials who took bribes of "gifts" from employers and any with criminal records; ordered an end of the racket-breeding shapeup; directed an immediate democratization of the union and gave it to April 30 to do the job or face suspension or loss of charter.

The CIO's leaders, their anger mounting over President's divisive game of favoritism towards AFL's leaders, are giving sharper expression to their attitude towards the White House. Here is a sampling of headlines in just the Feb. 2 issue of CIO News:

"Taft Takes Over Driver's Seat as Hearings Near on T-H Changes — Blue book of blue chip firms features Ike's top appointees (a story describing each)—52 dividends set record —tax bonanza climbs near 25 billion — Builders' lobby wants more aid—GM Charlie confirmed in defense post—No Retreat! Connecticut CIO warns GOP—CIO warns Benson on Wood policy—GOP gets set to probe everybody in sight."

SEN. WAYNE MORSE (Ind-Ore) on Jan. 30 repeated his call for a third "liberal" party. Speaking at a Franklin Roosevelt Day dinner sponsored by Americans for Democratic Action, the former Republican said there is no chance for liberalism in the GOP and very little in the Democratic Party. He said the Eisenhower administration was trying to "transfer the defense department to Detroit."

Morse rejected the plea of Sen. Paul Douglas (D-Ill) that Eisenhower be given time to prove himself. "Why this honeymoon?" Morse demanded. "This is the time to fight in the streets and on the housetops. The battle of liberalism against reaction is on now, whether you know it or not."

FIRST IMPORTANT strike in basic steel since last year's big strike idled the Inland Steel

Co. works of East Chicago, employing 18,000, when the company suspended three workers. Don Lutes, president of Local 1010, steelworkers, said the issue is some 88 unsettled grievances. The strike was settled after five days with a promise for quick disposition of grievances.

Twelve-hundred workers of Nitro, W. V., plant of the Viscose Corp. went on strike, refusing to settle for a five and three-cent raise which locals of CIO textile union in five other plants of Viscose approved. . . . Transmission Local 735 of the UAW-CIO approved strike action and set up machinery for the March 1 deadline fixed by the UAW in all General Motors plants for renegotiation of the current five-year pact. . . . A strike of 4,000 New York harbor tugboatmen, members of Local 333, ILA, crippled most activity in the port. The workers demand higher wages and other improvements.

ACTING ON THE SUIT of the United Electrical, American Communications and the Fur and Leather workers, Judge F. Dickinson Letts in Washington ruled the NLRB has no power to question the truthfulness of Taft-Hartley affidavits signed by officials of these unions. . . . The Colgate Co., encouraged by a previous Taft-Hartley judgment against the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, filed a suit for \$584,000 against the union in San Francisco. . . . In Clayton, Mo., Local 618 of the Teamsters, in a precedent-setting action, filed a \$115,000 suit against E. R. Goddard & Co.

FACED WITH A revolt of Negro car cleaners, Washington, D. C. Local 364, Brotherhood of Carmen, dropped its 17-year-old segregation policy. The issue developed when William T. Scott, a Negro car cleaner, refused to join the union on the ground that he didn't want to be segregated into all-Negro Local 716 and was threatened with dismissal under the union shop provision. He retained his job and jimcrow bars were broken. . . .

Detroit restaurant and hotels are suffering a shortage of waiters and waitresses because of their discrimination on color and sex lines, Louis Koenig, secretary-treasurer of Hotel and Restaurant, Local 705, said.

POINT of ORDER!

HIS MOTTO

By Alan Max

Motto of the new Secretary of Defense: what is good for General Motors is good for the U.S.
U.S. Steel?

Top Labor and Negro Leaders Score Eisenhower's Program

By BERNARD BURTON

PRESIDENT EISENHOWER'S State of the Union message outlined a program which "labor considers loaded with potential danger," the executive council of the American Federation of Labor warned last week. Meeting in regular session in Miami, Fla., the Council sounded the alarm on the domestic aspects of Eisenhower's program.

The CIO Executive Board had been meeting for two days in Washington and there was still no statement as this edition went to press. But the feeling in top CIO circles was indicated by the Feb. 2 issue of The CIO News which was devoted almost entirely to warnings that the labor-haters had taken over in Washington.

the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP). The NAACP declared that it "regrets" Eisenhower's stated "reliance on persuasion" instead of legislation to win civil rights laws. "Legislation is required," the NAACP warned, adding "very little" had been won on civil rights as a "result of persuasion." The NAACP also criticized the proposal to abandon price controls. The organization, however, found encouraging signs in Eisenhower's "affirmation" of the need to break down segregation in Washington and his proposal to hold hearings on the racist Walter - McCarran Immigration Act.

ABOUT THE ONLY organi-

a result of Eisenhower's message was the National Association of Manufacturers. No statement had been issued by the NAM, but none was necessary for the President's message contained in outline the program pushed by its December national convention.

The NAM's domestic program called for new amendments to the Taft-Hartley Act with emphasis on elimination of industry-wide bargaining; tax "relief" for big corporations; abolition of "controls," with emphasis on price and rent controls; a stepped-up drive on civil liberties.

Eisenhower in his message said "we should promptly proceed to amend the (T-H) act" (with Sen. Taft in charge of

"amending" his own act); "reduction of taxes" when expenses are reduced (but administration leaders have stated that they will let the excess profits tax lapse this session of Congress); "removal of . . . controls," with price controls permitted to expire on April 30, and rent controls turned over to the mercy of state and local agencies; new "loyalty" and "security" checks (labor-hating Sen. William E. Jenner was named Tuesday to head a new witchhunting committee against "Communists and subversives.")

THE AFL EXECUTIVE Council voiced concern over the hand-rubbing going on in the GOP (and NAM-controlled) Congress. It scored the President's position on rent control and his vague, al-

most meaningless generalizations about social security and welfare.

The Council, however, with typical caution and attempts to grasp at non-existent "friendly" straws, said it agreed with the President's generalizations on T-H but deplored the fact that proposed amendments were "unspecified." It voiced no opposition to letting controls lapse, although in the past it had taken the position that price lids were needed to fight inflation. The Council, also typically, had no criticism of the war provocations contained in Eisenhower's message.

Although Eisenhower had called for cutting down of expenses, it had become clear by the middle of the week that he was speaking of slashing even the slight amount now allocated to projects beneficial to the people.

They Made FEPC an Issue Which Couldn't Be Ducked

By GEORGE MORRIS

NEGRO History Week this year means something very concrete to N. C. James, a Negro dining car steward employed by the Pennsylvania Railroad. He carries a card in the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen despite the fact that in the many years of that organization's history, as of the other railroad brotherhoods, "non-Caucasians" were barred through a special clause in their constitutions. Those clauses are still there.

I don't know whether James feels particularly honored at being the first Negro to get a card in the BRT. The union didn't welcome him. For decades back that union, operating under its white supremacist policy dishonored thousands of Negroes by throwing them off jobs on railroads and replacing them by whites. The BRT was FORCED to bow to the New York state law that prohibits discrimination in unions operating within the state.

The card they reluctantly gave James, is nevertheless of historic significance, just as the recent decision by the AFL's International Seafarers' Union to drop its jimcrow hiring and job policy, is of great significance. But these developments, like many others in the past year, symbolize an even more basic development of the general struggle for civil rights and Fair Employment Practices in particular, to a higher level.

MARKING NEGRO history week today we look back to a year during which for the first time since slavery the question of civil rights and specifically FEP, was recognized by many millions as a prime issue. It was one of the most prominent issues in the election campaign. Even the reactionary forces were forced to compromise at least verbally, on civil rights.

This was a reflection of several developments in recent years. In the first place is the great advance of the Negro people themselves—in the struggle for their rights, as an influence in the communities and in all fields of American life; as a vigorous force in the trade unions and their association with the progressive trends in the country.

There is a broad united front in support of FEP today. It embraces all sections of the labor movement, powerful groups among all religious denominations and, at least on record the Democratic Party and, in a qualified form, even the Republicans. This new atmosphere has also influenced an important development in the labor movement.

Many unions that in the past refused even to recognize FEP as a problem, and charged those who emphasized the problem with being guilty of "jimcrow in reverse." Today they are giving it some concrete attention. For example, the steel union's convention last spring, received a report from the late Philip Murray which devoted several pages to the progress made in the struggle for Negro rights. I was especially impressed with a section in which Murray listed some 30 crafts or divisions in the steel industry, hitherto lilywhite, which, because of special efforts by the union, now employed Negroes for the first time.

NOW I AM NOT suggesting that the claim be taken at face

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VICTORIA GARVIN

value, and I am also cognizant that the high employment level in the steel industry today makes such upgrading more easily possible. But I also recall when delegates who asked concrete action to upgrade Negroes were denounced and accused of "jimcrow in reverse" by the union's leaders.

The fact that the steel union now recognizes the problem, is in itself a big advance. The same trend is evident in many other unions whose leaders think much like those of steel.

This is something for progressives in labor to think about. A struggle in which the progres-

A concluding article in George Morris' series—A Tale of Two Waterfronts—will appear in The Worker next week. It has been delayed due to the pressure of space in this Negro History Week edition of The Worker.



SAM PARKS

RECALLS ISAAC MYERS

Pioneer in Fight for Negro-White Labor Unity

By JOHN BROCK

"American citizenship for the black man is a complete failure if he is proscribed from the workshops of the country."

—Isaac Myers, August, 1869.

AS NEGRO CRAFTSMEN, highly trained in their skills under slavery, grappled with the problem of post-slavery relations with white workers, a Maryland caulker rose from their ranks to lead the movement for labor unity.

Isaac Myers, president of the Colored Caulkers Trade Union Society of Baltimore delivered the welcoming address to the first state convention of Negro workers in

sives pioneered is now getting a far wider base. But it is not enough for progressives to be satisfied that ideas they sparked are now bursting into flame. Recognizing the higher stage of the struggle for fair employment practices, progressives should be the most active force to drive it forward with greater vigor than ever.

The test of progressivism today is not just a recognition of the issue, but concrete accomplishments for the right of the Negro worker to skills and fields that are still closed to him.

THERE IS a companion problem to the struggle for FEPC—the struggle for an FEP in the life of the union itself. While some labor leaders give lip service to FEP, and even do something in a practical way about it in their industries, they ignore entirely the question of Negro representation in union leadership. One need only attend conventions of the CIO or AFL to be struck by the almost total absence of Negroes.

The breakthrough is still to be achieved for significant representation for the Negro workers in union leadership above the local level. Major unions of the country—steel, auto, teamsters, carpenters, garment, machinists, textile, and all railroad and building trades, — are still lily-white bureaucracies.

One of the very encouraging elements in the picture is the development of many full-time fighters in this struggle as leaders of the national and area bodies of the National Negro Labor Council. Those councils work from modest offices and collect nickels and dimes from the workers to keep going. But they are the sparkplugs of some of the big things we see de-



WILLIAM HOOD (left) and COLEMAN YOUNG, president and secretary of the National Negro Labor Councils, at the Ford plant in Detroit in February a year ago for a conference with Ford officials to demand an end to jimcrow hiring policies.

veloping in labor as a whole. **THESE COUNCILS** are often cursed by the "big" labor leaders—but they curse them because those councils set fires under their seats—force them to give more attention to something they'd rather neglect. So, as we mark Negro History Week, and new advances, let us honor those who carry on in the

National Negro Labor Council, despite great difficulties — men like William Hood and Coleman A. Young, its top leaders; and south full-time regional workers like Victoria Garvin in New York; Sam Parks, Chicago; Bertram A. Washington in Cleveland; William Taylor in Newark and the scores of others from coast to coast.



AN END TO JIMCROW in hiring is the demand of this picket line at a New York store.

the United States. Convening on July 19, 1869, that convention was to establish the organizing center for Negro labor throughout the nation.

THE CONVENTION was immediately faced with the question of whether to fight for admission into the National Labor Union, first national federation of trade unions in the U. S., or to build an all-Negro organization along parallel lines. Under Myers' leadership, the convention decided to do both. Myers was elected a delegate to a convention of the National Labor Union where he made "one of the most magnificent addresses ever made by an

American trade unionist." (History of the Labor Movement in the United States, by Philip Foner.) The Negro convention also established a permanent organization, with Isaac Myers as its chairman. That organization under Myers' leadership finally became the National Colored Labor Union, affiliated to the National Labor Union.

Although William H. Sylvia, founder of the National Labor Union and leading white advocate of Negro-white unity, died a few days before the 1869 NLU convention, the convention adopted a resolution admitting Negroes. . . . the National Labor Union

knows no North, no South, no East, no West, neither color nor sex on the question of the rights of labor. . . . During the following years, Myers traveled throughout the South—wherever Negro labor was to be found—organizing and campaigning for unity with white labor.

THOUGH THAT UNITY is still to be fully achieved, Myers was first of an endless succession of Negro trade unionists fighting in the spirit of his declaration: "If American citizenship means anything at all, it means the freedom of labor, as broad and universal as the freedom of the ballot."

Chinese Set for New Eisenhower Policies

By JOSEPH STAROBIN

PEKING, Jan. 19 (By Mail) THE PEOPLE ARE AWARE that John Foster Dulles, Eisenhower's secretary of state, is nervously roaming the world and chattering about a "new and positive" policy which is supposed to upset the New China.

They also know, as revealed in a recent Life magazine article by Charles J. V. Murphy, that the Eisenhower administration is considering five "alternatives" in the Far East.

One of these, according to Murphy, is to use Chiang Kai-shek's forces now on Taiwan (Formosa). The Chinese recall what seems to have been forgotten in the U.S.—that when Chiang was defeated he had million-manned armies on the continent.

NOR ARE THE CHINESE impressed by the effectiveness of threatened hit-and-run raids on their southeastern coast. They are conscious of the tremendous reserves which exist among the people. When the call for volunteers was issued in 1950, ten million Chinese responded, more than were needed.

The proposal for a U. S. blockade of China's coast amazes the Chinese, especially coming from Americans who pride themselves on their practicality. Two years have shown that China's own energies plus the generous help of the Soviet Union are sufficient to reduce the effectiveness of such a blockade to zero.

In fact the five-year rubber-rice exchange with Ceylon, the growing business with Western Germany, the beginnings of Japanese trade and offers of Egyptian cotton are all signs that the tables are being turned on Dulles.

AS FOR THE PLAN to step-up the war against North Korea and increase air attacks, it is to the point that all reports from the Korean front indicate that the system of underground fortifications (much of North Korean industry has already gone underground) has already nullified American air supremacy. This would be true also for atomic artillery or the atomic bomb.

The airplane thus becomes not much more than a horrible plow for churning up ruins, but does not change military realities.

Radar-controlled artillery is serving effectively against the continual raids along the Yalu River; the Chinese volunteer is mastering artillery as well as the use of jet planes.

To the Chinese soldier, defense of Korea is an integral part of great national objectives of building up his country; his morale is therefore bound to be higher than that of the bewildered and embittered GI, for whom each day is a gamble between death and the rotation points that will get him home.

THERE IS ONE TRUE alternative which it appears the Eisenhower administration is not considering—that is for the rulers of the U. S. to realize that People's China is a great and equal power and must be dealt with as such.

The POW issue could be settled tomorrow on the simple basis that a Chinese mother and father have the same right to expect their sons home from the camps as an American father and mother.

If the second session of the United Nations General Assembly at the end of February seriously considers new proposals for a fair and reasonable settlement, the war would end; for the Chinese certainly do not want the war. But if the U. S. is prepared to lose thousands of men each month, allegedly for the sake of 30,000 prisoners, the attitude here is one of prepared-

Eisenhower Risks New War

(Continued from Page 1)
sault on the Nationalist stronghold."

TO THE PEOPLE of Asia, the consequences of the Eisenhower move appeared as follows:

(1) Any attack by Chiang's forces, by air or sea, on the People's Republic would meet with immediate retaliation by the people's army and air force.

(2) Blockade by U. S. ships of Chinese ports would be regarded as an act of war and these ships would be liable to fall under the guns of the Chinese people's shore batteries, naval forces or planes.

(3) The legitimate actions of the Chinese people in defense of their sovereignty would bring them into open war between the U. S. and the Chinese People's Republic, a development which Newsweek said might "split the Western camp wide open" and "drive India into a complete neutral position in the East-West conflict."

The Eisenhower plan constitutes a ruthless break with Far Eastern policy as established by Franklin Roosevelt. At Cairo on Dec. 1, 1943, FDR affixed his signature to a three-power statement which said that "all territory which Japan has stolen from the Chinese such as Manchuria, Formosa and the Pescadores shall be returned to the Republic of China." At Potsdam, this phrase, recognizing China's sovereignty over Formosa, was incorporated in the surrender terms and was accepted by Japan.

On Jan. 5, 1950, Harry Truman issued a statement barring U. S. intervention in the Chinese civil war and reaffirmed China's right to Formosa. "The United States will not provide military aid or advice

to the Chinese forces on Formosa," Truman said.

UNDER PRESSURE from Herbert Hoover, Sen. Robert Taft (R-O) Sen William Knowland (R-Calif) and other "Formosa Firsters" Truman made the outbreak of the Korean war on June 27, 1950, a pretext for announcing that he was dispatching the U. S. 7th Fleet to Formosa for the avowed purpose of "neutralizing" the island and preventing the spread of the war.

The order given the 7th Fleet, it was stated, was to "prevent any attack on Formosa."

"As a corollary to this action, I am calling upon the Chinese government on Formosa (Chiang) to cease all air and sea operations against the mainland," Truman said.

A person present at Blair House conferences in 1950 when Truman was deciding upon his order was quoted in the New York Times Thursday as admitting that "the real mission of the 7th Fleet" was to prevent the invasion of Formosa by the Communists.

"THIS SOURCE ADDED," the Times said, "that the government of Chiang Kai-shek was to be permitted to undertake whatever offensive missions it was capable of." Commando type raids, with arms and equipment supplied by the U. S., have been a regular practice, it was said.

These facts make it clear that "unleashing Chiang" is the least important aspect of the Eisenhower plan, because he has been operating on a leash limited in length only by his own military weakness.

The true significance of the plan

WILLIAM Z. FOSTER WRITES . . .

A People's Peace, Not an Eisenhower War

By WILLIAM Z. FOSTER

PRESIDENT EISENHOWER, in his warlike State of the Union speech, has ordered the U. S. Seventh Fleet in the Straits of Formosa "to give Chiang Kai-shek a free hand to attack China."

This confronts the American people with the most urgent danger of a greatly widened war in Asia. This is what it will lead to; this is what it is intended to do.

It is a long stride toward a third world war. No wonder Gen. MacArthur is rejoicing over the move. It is the war program of this reactionary, discredited general going into effect.

The other evening Secretary Dulles in his national broadcast (to whip up war spirit in Europe) told the American people that they must not try to see to the end of every policy the Administration puts forth. This is fodder for morons, and the people of this country will do well to ignore it completely in sizing up Eisenhower's latest war move regarding Formosa. Where such a policy leads to must be understood from the outset.

Anybody but a fool can see that Chiang will be unable to fight People's China with his own resources. The American fleet, army and airforce will have to help him get his forces to the China coast and then they will be called upon to help him land and to carry on his war, and such help will not be refused. American political and

military authorities, of course, understand all this very well. Their whole plan is just a sneaky way to wangle the United States, against its will, into a full-scale war with China. The big brass know that the American people, if given the choice, would never agree to such a disastrous adventure. So they will try to trick them into the war.

IN THE LAST national elections the American people, in line with their long-expressed desire for peace, expressed themselves in no uncertain terms against the Korean war. If a majority voted for Eisenhower, they did it in the hope that he could bring this hated war to an early conclusion. They clearly wanted a diplomatic settlement of the war. But Eisenhower brazenly states that he proposes to try for a military decision through broadening and intensifying the war. This is in flat violation of the people's peace mandate that he was given in the Presidential elections. But, then, what other policy could be expected from this country's leading militarist and warmonger and the reactionaries behind him?

President Truman arbitrarily launched the Korean war without any authorization whatever from Congress or the United Nations. Now President Eisenhower proposes to cause a still greater struggle—an all-out war with People's China by a similar devious method. Truman took the first long steps to war. Eisenhower proposes to complete the process. Such dictatorial actions by the President show the desperation of the militarists and warmongers, the willingness to go to

THE WEEK IN WORLD AFFAIRS

• East Germany Jails Anti-Semites

• Accuse Tokio on POW Issue

EAST GERMANY authorities in Magdeburg, Gera and Frankfurt last week, gave three anti-Semites jail sentences ranging up to two years in jail. Racism is not tolerated in any socialist country or people's democracy.

In Israel, Dr. Moshe Sneh and two other leaders of the Mapam were expelled by that party for refusing to go along with Mapam's line of condemning the Soviet Union for exposing U. S. spies. Twenty five more council members promptly resigned and said they would join Dr. Sneh in forming a new party which would reject Wall Street-inspired redbaiting.

IN TOKYO, U. S. Army officers came up with an amazing attempt to divert world horror from the ruthless mowing down of unarmed prisoners of war on Koje and Ponjam Islands. Their explanation—chief North Korean negotiator Nam Il, from the tent at Panmunjom, had mysteriously ordered the Korean and Chinese POWs to have themselves shot to death for propaganda purposes. U. S. soldiers machine-gunned North Korean POWs who were celebrating their country's Fourth of July by singing their national anthem.

THE CHINESE PEOPLE'S GOVERNMENT accused the Japanese government of "criminality" and "violating of international conventions" by seizing five Chinese POWs who escaped

is that it proposes to build up Chiang Kai-shek as a front of "Asians fighting Asians" for the purpose of spreading the war and bringing the U. S. into frontal conflict with the Chinese People's Republic.

from Koje and turning them over to the U. S. military. Warned Peking: the Japanese authorities would be held "fully accountable for this crime." (The 1907 Hague Convention, signed by Japan, specifically forbids neutral countries from turning over escaped prisoners of war to the combatants.) . . .

Gen. Van Fleet said farewell to Korea. He will retire. He will be long remembered by Asians for his statement that the Korean war, which has slaughtered millions of innocents and leveled a fruitful land, was "a blessing." . . . The U. S. Seventh Fleet, led by the battleship Missouri, resumed day and night saturation shelling of the port city of Wonsan, where many Korean women and children had painfully begun to reconstruct from the wreckage some little protection against the bitter winter.

IN EUROPE, a combination of high tide and hurricane resulted in devastation of coastal areas in England, France, Belgium and Holland. By the time the tide receded, 1,400 were dead, with low lying Holland hardest hit with 955 dead and many cities and farms inundated. Black marketeers trying to capitalize on the situation were angrily mobbed by refugees in Ostend, in no mood for "free enterprise" at their expense.

U. S. Army, Navy, Airforce and Marines met in Paris on how to end the "dislike" by Europeans of the 400,000 armed Americans quartered in their midst. Every solution was discussed but the obvious one which any passing Parisian could have told them: Go home and leave us in peace!

any extreme of war and fascism by the would-be world conquerors in Wall Street.

THE CURRENT number of U. S. News and World Report shows recent heavy declines in wholesale prices: hides, 60 percent; wool, 52 percent; corn, 20 percent; hogs, 25 percent; steers, 18 percent; rubber, 78 percent; cotton, 26 percent. These figures indicate a brewing economic crisis. They constitute another basic and urgent reason why Eisenhower and Dulles are extending the war in Asia. For making munitions and waging war is the only "remedy" which imperialists know against the threatening wholesale shutdown of industry and mass unemployment. But this is a false "remedy," one which can only make the economic crisis all the more devastating when it comes, as well as give the world another terrible blood-bath.

THE LATEST war maneuvers by the Eisenhower militarists make it imperative that the masses insist upon an immediate cease-fire in Korea. This is the people's way to peace, as against the warmongers' plan for extending the war. To argue that broadening out the war will in any way help solve the prisoners-of-war issue which bogged down the truce negotiations in Panmunjom is sheer idiocy. On the contrary, the only way to peace is through an immediate cease-fire in Korea. That would lead to a solution of the prisoner-of-war question, whereas extending the war can only result in endlessly piling up more casualties and war prisoners.

The action of the recent session of the United Nations was supreme

folly, in letting the war go on by adopting the Indian resolution, which was already doomed to futility through its rejection by both People's China and North Korea. The only possible path to peace in that situation was, as the Daily Worker urged, to adopt the Vishinsky proposal and call off the hostilities, while efforts were being continued to find a solution to the knotty prisoner-of-war question. But this was not done and the war was kept on going. The only reason for this was that the Wall Street militarists wanted to continue and extend the war. Eisenhower's decision regarding Taiwan (Formosa) demonstrates this fact beyond question.

THIS MONTH the United Nations will meet again, with the Korean war in the center of its attention. Once more the issue will be put clearly—cease-fire or an extended war. The Wall Street representatives will go for the latter, and will move heaven and earth to prevent the adoption of the people's peace plan—an immediate cease-fire in Korea.

This will be a most important historical moment. It may well decide the question of peace or world war. And what do organized labor, the Negro people, the American nation as a whole, intend to do about it? Will they allow the warmongers to lie and trick their way into another great war; or will they, by insisting upon an immediate cease-fire in Korea, lay the basis for world peace? It will be a most momentous decision. Every people's organization should speak out on this question and demand a cease-fire in Korea.

LEADERS OF 150,000,000 PEOPLE

The African People Speak for Themselves

By JOHN PITTMAN

WHO speaks today for the two hundred million people of Africa? "The Africans speak for themselves," says Dr. W. A. Hunton, director of the Council on African Affairs, who probably knows as much about Africa as anyone else in the United States today.

"Of course," he added, "there are many people who presume to speak for Africans. Oliver Lyttleton, the British Secretary of State for Colonies, considers that he speaks for the 65 million Africans in Britain's colonies. No doubt Premier Rene Mayer may think he speaks for the 50 million Africans ruled by France. Here in our country, Harvey Firestone, John Foster Dulles and some of the foundations and missions directed by the State Department may presume to speak for the African peoples. But they no more speak for Africans than the Nazi-minded Rev. Dr. Malan speaks for the eight and-a-half million Africans and one million so-called 'Colored people' of the Union of South Africa."

The African peoples have their own spokesmen today. And more and more will their voices be heard in the councils of state. For Africa has joined the world upsurge against imperialism.

WHO ARE these spokesmen of the New Africa? The files of the Council on Africa Affairs, at 53 W. 125 St., New York City, contain material on scores of them. But Dr. Hunton, a life-long scholar of African affairs, can list many from memory. In a few minutes he named over a dozen of the most outstanding. They included four trade unionists, a peasant leader, a woman leader, and eight representatives of the national intelligentsia or professional strata.

In the Union of South Africa, where current developments are decisive for the entire continent, the African National Congress of the Union is today led by Albert John Luthuli, a school

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teacher for 17 years, an elected chief of one of the Mission Reserves who was ousted from this post by Malan last November.

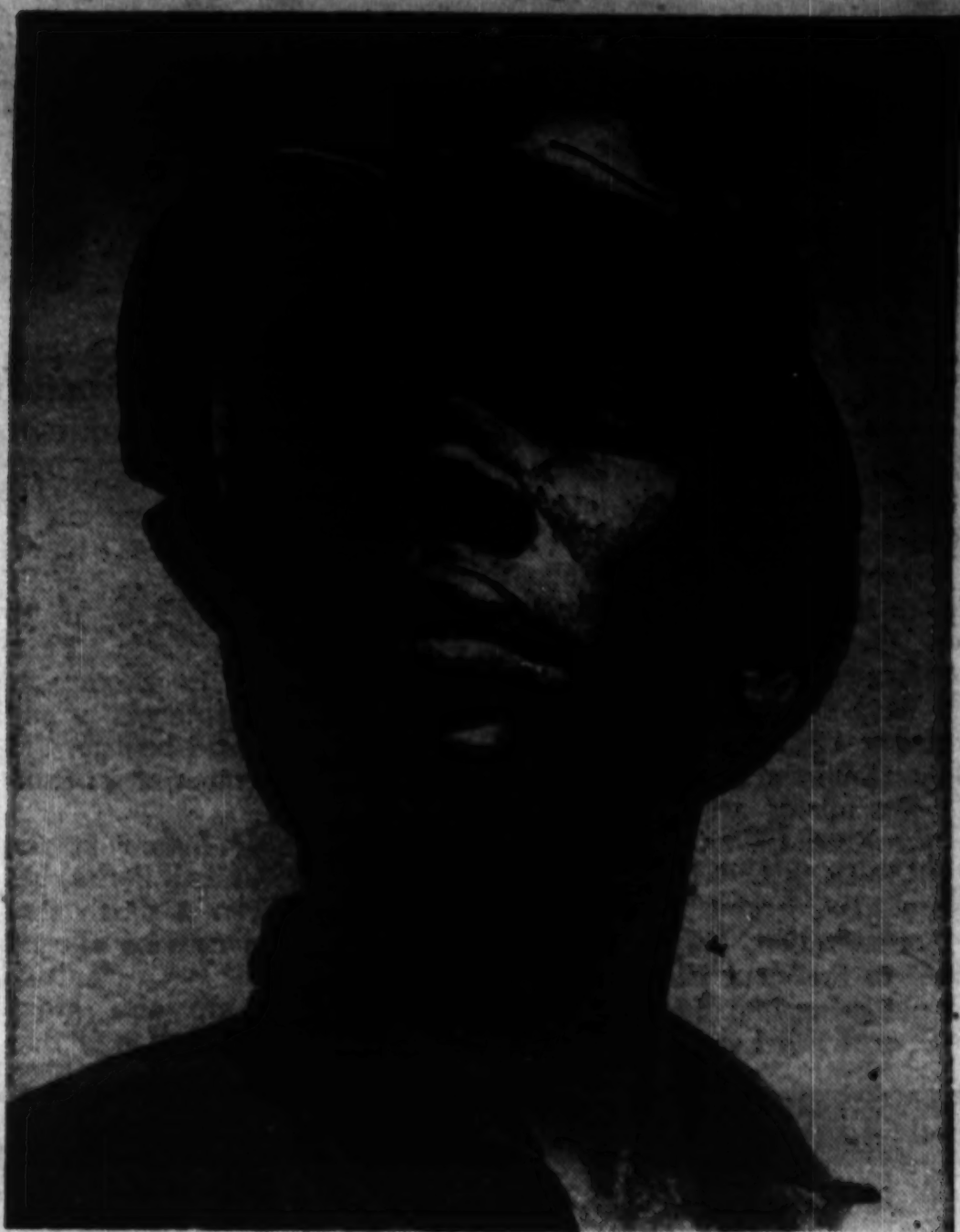
"Luthuli's temper," said Dr. Hunton, "can be gathered from his own words. He recently declared that he was prepared to make whatever sacrifices were required to lift his people from the misery which they suffer. Besides, Luthuli represents something new in South Africa. The colonial authorities have relied on the chiefs to carry out their work. But the struggle of the peoples has made it more and more difficult for the chiefs to maintain this role, and some of them courageously took their stand with the people."

Also among many other leaders in the Union of South Africa, there are Moses M. Kotane, member of the executive committee of the African National Congress and former general secretary of the Communist Party of South Africa, and J. B. Marks, secretary of the African Mine Workers Union. "Marks is popularly known as 'the lion of the North,'" said Dr. Hunton. "He led the strike of the 60,000 gold mine workers in 1946. As for Kotane, he has been in the working class struggle for a quarter of a century."

These three men personify the great struggle of the African, "Colored" and Indian people to save South Africa from fascism. Dr. Hunton believes their fight is crucial for the entire continent. "They are also fighting in the interest of the Europeans in Africa, as well as for the other African peoples. For it is not hard to understand that if Malan succeeds in nazifying South Africa this will be a setback for the African liberation movement everywhere—and indeed, for the Negro people here also."

IN EAST AFRICA, where the current big struggle of the

African people is to prevent expropriation and dispossession of their lands by white settlers, Jomo Kenyatta of Kenya Colony and Kirilo Japhet of Tanganyika Territory have made recent news. Japhet has visited the United Nations twice on behalf of the Wa-meru people, 3,000 of whom were driven off 78,000 acres of land to make way for 17 white settler families. Kenyatta last week defied the British lily-white "court" seeking to destroy the Kenya African Union which he heads by linking its leaders with the Mau Mau so-called "secret terrorist" society. In Uganda, I. K. Musazi is president of the African Farmers' Union and the African National Congress of Uganda. Musazi, who studied at Canterbury to become a priest but broke off his studies to lead



An African mine worker.



Miners take leaflets from African Mine Union President J. B. Marks who is not allowed to enter the compound. On the right is a white detective who listens to conversations with workers.

Uganda farmers, recently denounced the British so-called "development" schemes as devices to maintain colonialism.

In the Rhodesias, where the Africans are fighting to prevent establishment of another white-dominated dominion under the

guise of "Central African Federation," Lawrence Chola Katilungu speaks as president of the North Rhodesian African Miners' Union, which last October staged a three-week strike against the four big copper companies controlled by Wall Street's House of Morgan. "Katilungu is an able organizer," said Dr. Hunton. "In three years he built up a powerful union of Jimcrowed and exploited workers in the copper mines. The strike last October shut down the mining industry completely."

BRITISH WEST AFRICA is the area in which the national upsurge of the African peoples have forced the British to yield a number of concessions in terms of local self-government. Two widely known spokesmen for the Africans in this area are 43-year-old Kwame Nkrumah, prime minister of the Gold Coast or Ghana, as it is now called by the Africans, and Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe, president of the National Council of Nigeria and Cameroons. These American-trained university graduates have played a leading role in the liberation struggle of their countries during the postwar years. But many of the African students and trade unionists are critical of their current tendency to accept the British concept of "self-government within the British Commonwealth," and of the many concessions being granted to British and U. S. investment interests in their countries.

Of a different mould, it appears, are Mrs. F. Ransome-Kuti, president of the Nigerian Women's Union and delegate of that

body to Vienna Congress in Defense of Children last fall, and Desmond Buckle, Accra-born writer and trade unionist who has represented the African people at many international conferences of the World Federation of Trade Unions and the World Peace Congress.

Best known of the African leaders in French-ruled countries are Abdoulaye Diallo of French West Africa and Gabriel D'Arboussier of French Equatorial Africa. Trade unionist Diallo is vice president of the WFTU and was a member of its delegation to the UN in New York in 1950.

IN ADDITION to these leaders, numerous other African men and women have been exiled from their homelands or sentenced to long prison terms at hard labor for daring to speak for African freedom. Many youth leaders and women play vital roles in the liberation movements of their countries. The names of these and other leaders will now be heard, and heard again, as the great struggle for freedom grows sharper.

"You must remember that these leaders represent a tradition," said Dr. Hunton. "The leader of today's struggles are the heirs of great African heroes of the past who fought to prevent the conquest of their peoples by the European invaders."

"For instance, there was Osai Tutu Kwamina, first king of the Ashanti in the Gold Coast. Kwamina led his armies in the first of a long series of wars against the British invaders. And in Southern Africa, there were Moshesh, the Basuto leader, Chaka, sometimes called the 'African Napoleon,' and Lobengula, who fought British penetration in Rhodesia."

"Today's leaders are on the road toward re-establishing the status of Africans as free men. The colonial authorities claim, of course, that they are teaching the Africans about self-government. This claim is false, as the data of the UN Trusteeship and Social and Economic Councils prove. But moreover, it is presumptuous and intended to preserve the myth of white supremacy. It is an effort to blot out the truth about the African's cultural heritage, which included self-government, and to distort the struggle for that culture as 'Mau Mau terrorism' and 'witchcraft.'"

But Dr. Hunton believes no power on earth will be able now to silence the voice of Africa. "Today," he said, "the struggle for peace and the struggle for colonial liberation are one. And peace and freedom are invincible."

PAUL ROBESON AND DR. W. E. B. DuBOIS

Leaders for Peace, Culture, Progress

TWO GREAT Americans—Paul Robeson and W. E. B. DuBois—won international prizes in 1952 for their courageous leadership in the battle for peace, culture and progress.

Robeson was awarded a Stalin Peace prize on the 73rd birthday of the Soviet Premier for lifting his magnificent voice in behalf of American-Soviet friendship, and for championing the oppressed Negro people and the oppressed of Africa, West Indies, Asia and Latin America. Soviet physicist Skobeltsyn who made the award said the "mighty voice of Robeson is the voice of a whole people grimly warning the makers of war."

The world-famous artist said, on being informed of the honor bestowed upon him: "The prize will inspire me to work more diligently than ever before for the kind of world I know is possible and which is the dream of all mankind; a world of free trade and commerce, uninhibited cultural exchange, full independence and sovereignty of nations, economic and social advance, a happy world of peoples working in mutual respect for security, democracy—and peace."

DR. DuBOIS was awarded a Grand International prize valued

at \$7,000 by the World Peace Council, headed by French scientist Frederic Joliot-Curie.

The distinguished scholar and humanist was honored because he successfully fought off attempts of the U. S. Gestapo to send him to prison for advocating peace, thus insuring that right for all Americans.

This victory of the people's

democratic force over the witch-hunters was hailed by peace-lovers all over the world.

It was a high moment in the long and noble career of this veteran fighter for justice who vowed on his 25th birthday (in 1893) "... be the Truth what it may I shall seek it... and Heaven nor Hell, God nor Devil shall turn me from my purpose till I die..."



DR. W. E. B. DuBOIS



PAUL ROBESON

Negro Elks, Afro-American Speak Up for Rosenbergs

PLEAS FOR COMMUTATION of the death sentence in the case of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, framed victims of the "A-bomb spy" hoax continued to be heard last week. Such prominent Negro voices as the Negro Elks and the Baltimore Afro-American spoke out for

berg, but I am joining with the petition to commute this sentence to life imprisonment or a lesser term." The Afro-American editorially urged commutation of the death sentence on four grounds. First, that "the feeling is inescapable that the severe sentences would not have been passed had not this couple been a member of a minority group."

Second, "never before in the history of the United States has a civil court given a death sentence in such a case of alleged espionage."

Third, "there are also grave doubts in this case. One is that

the government based its case almost exclusively on the uncorroborated testimony of a free lance spy who by involving the Rosenbergs managed to escape the death penalty and secure for himself a 15 year sentence."

Finally, the Afro noted that leading atomic scientists like Dr. Harold Urey and Robert Oppenheimer have said that "there existed no basic atomic secrets."

THE WHITE HOUSE says it has not yet received the Department of Justice report on the clemency plea. The defense urges that wires and letters be sent to President Eisenhower and that delegations be organized to visit all local community leaders to get them to urge Presidential clemency.

He said that there is an aura of hysteria abroad in the land, and cited as an example how Congressmen were giving up all other work to get on witch-hunting committees.

Scholle said this development is very dangerous. He told of a individual whom he knew who had been "screened" four times by some

Fight Witchhunts or You're Next, CIO Leader Tells Labor Parley

LANSING, Mich.

CHARGING that any witchhunting committees that come out of the State Legislature are aimed at organized labor, Gus Scholle, State CIO president, told some 300 delegates to a legislative conference here that all such moves must be vigorously opposed.

"When a lot of these screwballs in Lansing say they want to start investigating Communists, that is but a devious method to bear down on the organized labor movement and we of labor must oppose all such moves," said the CIO leader in his opening remarks.

He said that there is an aura of hysteria abroad in the land, and cited as an example how Congressmen were giving up all other work to get on witch-hunting committees.

Scholle said this development is very dangerous. He told of a individual whom he knew who had been "screened" four times by some



AUGUST SCHOLLE

witch-hunting committee, and finally fired from a government post. Then he went to work for Packard and was fired there.

"What is a man to do, how is he to live?" Scholle asked the delegates.

THE WEEK IN NEGRO AFFAIRS

- Jimcrow Rides Dixie Roads
- Do They Feel Remorse?

FAIR EMPLOYMENT Practices legislation aimed at reaching a bipartisan compromise with the new Dixiecrat-GOP Congressional lineup, was reintroduced by 19 Senators, including Senators Irving Ives (R-NY), Herbert Lehman (D-NY) and Hubert Humphreys (D-Minn.). According to a statement issued by the 19 sponsors, the bill emphasizes education, "conciliation . . . (and) persuasion in handling complaints. Under the bill, if enacted, cease and desist orders could be issued against offending employers who would then be subject to contempt of court charges."

NEGRO PARENTS, representing Washington's Payne Maury Parent-Teacher Association, held their children out of school on the day President Eisenhower spoke in protest against jimcrow school conditions which overcrowds "Negro schools" and gives hundreds of surplus and unused seats in "white schools." They recently picketed the school board's administration building.

REPRESENTATIVE Adam C. Powell (D-NY) in presenting a bill to ban segregation in interstate transportation, charged that railroads and bus lines throughout the South are violating U. S. Supreme Court mandates outlawing jimcrow seating laws for passengers traveling from one state to another. In seeking to apply the

high court's ruling Rep. Powell said, Negroes must brave a continuous "physical and mental hazard." The billions spent on foreign policy, the Harlem Congressman warned, are "poured down the drain when 1,400,000 colored peoples of the world know that in America they are exposed to this kind of treatment."

SOUTHERN prosecutors in two states, spurred by guilty consciences, acted in behalf of Negro defendants they had helped railroad. The North Carolina Attorney General's office joined the NAACP in asking the Supreme Court to review the case of Mack Ingram, the Negro sharecropper who was convicted and sentenced to two years imprisonment for looking at a white farmwife 75 feet away. And Solicitor General Ben T. Garland, of Forsyth, Ga., asked the Pardon and Parole board to commute the death sentence given William Ogletree, a Negro charged with killing a white service station operator.

"I may be killing myself politically," said Garland, "and even subjecting my family to danger . . . but I am convinced this man did not have a fair trial."

Ogletree was convicted in Monroe County, scene of a quadruple lynching in 1946. Garland admitted that the trial was held under pressure of a mob. He is asking a life sentence for the framed-up Negro victim.

WHO ARE THE FOLEY SQUARE PRISONERS?

13 LIVES DEVOTED TO THE WORKING CLASS

By ART SHIELDS

JUDGE DIMOCK jailed some of America's best defenders last Tuesday. The 13 Communists have taken part in every major battle against company town tyranny, lynching and fascist aggression in the last generation. And they were leaders in the fight to end the bloody and unpopular war in Korea.

The name of Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, America's greatest woman leader, shines through American history for nearly 50 years. Back in 1909, for instance, she was a leader in the mass Free Speech Fight in Spokane, Wash.

IN THAT SAME year a 12-year-old Negro boy, named Pettis Perry, saw a Negro sharecropper on an Alabama chain gang lashed till the blood spurted in floods. And Pettis Perry began doing the thinking that

later led him into the Communist Party.

Much of America was a jungle of company towns and serf plantations in those days. And into anti-union jungles went future Communists like Elizabeth Gurley Flynn. Wherever she went the hours went down and the wages went up and the Free Speech Amendment began winning respect. She was a flaming headline figure as she led the mass picket lines of 30,000 Lawrence, Mass., wool workers; 30,000 Paterson, N.J., silk workers and the picket lines in many other towns.

Elizabeth Flynn kept up the fight in hundreds of battles since. She led the fight that saved the lives of Sacco and Vanzetti for seven years and halted the Palmer-Hoover "Red Raids." And she has done more than almost any other American to

save the Bill of Rights since.

PETTIS PERRY came into the Communist Party during the fight to save the lives of the nine Scottsboro Boys 21 years ago. He was a worker in California then, with little education. He has become a cultured Marxist leader and a tremendous force for unity of Negro and white workers against war and fascist race hatred.

Every other member of the "13" was a powerful figure in taming the open shop jungles in the 1930's when American democracy was standing erect again.

Young CLAUDIA JONES, for instance, was uniting Negro and white youths for the unions and the anti-fascist struggles, that prevented America from taking the Hitler path.

AL LANNON was bitterly hated. Continued on Page 13)

Our Negro Staff Members

IN ABOLITIONIST days, there were newspapers which had Negro and white contributors in the fight against slavery. And Frederick Douglass, the Negro statesman, edited an anti-slavery newspaper which was supported by a large body of white readers. Unity of Negro and white was a pre-requisite in the fight for freedom.

The Daily Worker and The Worker are proud to carry on this tradition in struggle against the jimcrow system which survived slavery. Ours is not a "white"

paper, but a working class newspaper edited and distributed by a corps of Negro and white workers, united in their devotion to the cause of working class advance, Negro liberation and peace. In the production of our newspaper Negroes hold posts of leadership in every department.

Considering the great import of the Negro people's movement, we do not think this representation of Negroes is adequate, but we present below our Negro staff members, with a thumbnail bio-

graphy. JOHN PITTMAN, foreign editor, born in Atlanta, Ga. a former linotypist, became foreign editor of the Pacific Coast daily, People's World, for which he toured Europe and the New Democracies at the end of World War II.

ABNER W. BERRY, Negro affairs editor. A Texan, who began organizing longshoremen and the unemployed back in 1930. Worked a packinghouse worker, longshoreman, general newspaper worker and labor organizer before coming to the Daily Worker staff in 1942. Berry is a veteran of World War II.

MRS. DOROTHY ROBINSON, office manager, mother of two teenage daughters.

ELIHU HICKS, native New Yorker, reporter, railroad worker and youth leader. Hicks attended the College of the City of New York and is a veteran.

RUSSELL JOHNSON, editorial assistant, veteran of World War II.

MRS. LORETTA PARKER, advertising department, native New Yorker, youth leader and mother.

MISS GLORIA MANUEL, native New Yorker, advertising and bookkeeping department, active in youth and tenant movements.

HERMAN GRICE, mailing room employe, World War II veteran, student, married, three children.

BENJAMIN J. DAVIS, JR., served for years as president of the publishing company which published the Daily Worker. Before that Davis was a correspondent and editor of the paper.

'The Guts to Fight for What You Believe in'

This story is written by a 13-year-old boy who signs himself THE WASP.

THERE WERE SIX of us in all. We left the Jefferson School of Social Science bound for the Rosenberg Committee. We started folding and packing letters as soon as we got there. As soon as there were no more letters one boy suggested that we all distribute leaflets on the street.

So we all started out with approximately 1,000 leaflets. They were leaflets quoting Einstein on the Rosenbergs.

We all started down the block, all of us a little nervous. At 6th Ave. and 42nd we started giving out our leaflets, our arms hurting already from carrying them the few blocks we had walked.

We split up three on a corner, nervous all along and prepared for the cussings-out we thought

we'd get.

The average person would take them and just look back. Of course there had to be a worm in the apple. There was the snooty guy who wouldn't even look at it. He would either not take it or take it and tear it up without even looking at it.

Then there was the tough guy. He would take it and turn around with a sneer on his face and yell, "Darn Commie," and walk away.

THEN I GOT INTO REAL trouble. One person took the leaflet I stuck in his face and suddenly turned around with a look like he had a knife in his back. He sprung at me with the remark, "You've got a lot of nerve, handing out this Commie junk."

I just turned away and handed another person a leaflet.

He then went up to me and said, "Did you hear me? Why

I'll bet you're a Commie!"

A crowd began to gather. He said in low nasty tone, "The Commies haven't got guts enough to do their own dirty work. NO! They gotta hire kids to do it!"

Then I exploded. I yelled right back at him. "Listen here! I'm doing this because I want to! Not because somebody forced me to. I'm also doing this 'cause it's my belief. And you haven't got the guts yourself to go out and fight for what you believe in!"

By this time a huge crowd had gathered around. My companions were nowhere in sight. Everybody was asking "What's this all about?" and "Hey, gimme one of them papers."

THEN THE ARGUMENT started up again. They were yelling about "that those Commies will get burned tomorrow." And

that "You better be careful or you'll get put in jail too."

Just then a cop walked by. I shut up for a minute and started looking around for my friends. Then some man spoke up and said in a loud booming voice, "To think that the Commies got ta get kids to work for them. They're afraid the police might get them." The cop turned around and this man smiled. But then the cop turned back and crossed the street.

I then went through the crowd and saw my five friends across the street. I yelled back at the crowd, "Go lay an egg" and ran across the street.

Then all of a sudden a couple of guys came across the street to me and said, "You're doing okay kid, and keep up the good work." As we got back to the Rosenberg Committee I told them my story, the one you are reading now.

McCarthyism Attacks on the Fight for Negro Rights

Despite Jumping Joe, the Battle Goes On

By MILTON HOWARD

THE BIG ENEMY of the United States today is that evil reign of fear known as McCarthyism. One of the main weapons of this reign of fear is anti-Negro racism.

The Negro people are experts on racism, on its evils and how to fight it. They have been fighting it for 300 years in the U.S.A. The country has in the Negro people a powerful, keen, and resolute bulwark of democracy against McCarthyism and racism.

★
LET US LOOK at some recent examples of how this wild-eyed McCarthyism, with its yelps about "loyalty" and "security" operates.

Several weeks ago, January 16, a Fifth Army Loyalty-Security Board ordered the firing of a Negro, Walter Barnett from his job at the Jeffersonville, Kentucky army post. The army officers said "There is not a reasonable doubt as to your loyalty to the government of the United States." But what was the catch then? The Army said that Barnett was "a security risk." Why?

The Louisville Times editorially gave the answer in an indig-

nant editorial. Among other "charges against him was that he had 'circulated at the depot a Negro Labor Council petition for fair employment practices legislation.'" (Jan. 21).

This American wanted to end job discrimination in the U.S.A. based on color! This made him what the McCarthyites call "a security risk." This is but one example out of thousands.

★
WALTER WHITE, leader of the National Association for the Advancement of the Negro People, a known conservative in his politics, has this to say in a recent column (Chicago Defender, Jan. 31) about McCarthyism and Negro equality. He tells of a "government employee whose own loyalty record is spotless. But recently he received a questionnaire asking him if he shared the 'Communist views' of his father."

Continues Walter White: "I happen to know his father also and would gladly testify in any place that he is no more a Communist than J. Edgar Hoover. But his father, being a Negro educator in the South, is deeply concerned about discrimination and segregation, and has signed a few statements of

protest, a few of them unwisely because the originators of the statements turned out later to be Communists or fellow-travelers. For doing so, his son's career is now in jeopardy."

We believe that Mr. White is quite right to say that such things are "dismaying" and "exceedingly dangerous." Though we are convinced that what the McCarthyite "loyalty" hunters are furious about is not that "Communists" originated these

petitions against segregation, but that anyone at all should dare to challenge segregation at all. The fact is that Mr. White himself finds this to be true.

He writes of the "young Negro woman recently denied a job on the ground of doubtful loyalty when she was asked in an oral test if she would dance with a white man. Her answer that she would dance with him if he asked her denied her the job."

Then Mr. White shows where this whole McCarthyite reign of fear, disguised as loyalty and anti-Communism, really is aimed at, though he doesn't quite admit it:

"Numerous loyalty boards today include routine questions of white applicants if they favor a federal FEPC, or have ever entertained Negroes in their homes or been guests in the homes of Negroes."

★
THERE WE have it. When the McCarthyites of today yawp about "loyalty" and about "fighting spies" and "subversion" they mean something very different. They mean among other things, that they are out to destroy the American people's right to battle for Negro-white equality. They

mean that it is "disloyal" to fight for the enforcement of the U. S. Constitution which outlaws—at least on paper—all discrimination based on racism. That is why that evil McCarthyite Senator, Sen. Pat McCarran (D-Nev.) wrote an immigration law reeking with anti-Negro, anti-Jewish racism and theories of "superior" and "inferior" races. This law shrinks the 10,000 average West Indian immigration to the U. S. to 100 a year in favor of the so-called "superior" peoples—among whom McCarran's agents in the Department of Justice now include 4,000 hardened Nazis seeking admission to the USA.

The racism of the McCarthyites is of course an evil menace to the Negro people, the Jewish people, etc. It is a terrible menace to the democracy and unity of the American nation. It is a heavy dose of poison intended to get us ready to massacre the colored peoples of Asia, and the Slavic peoples of East Europe, without feeling any qualms.

The history of the Negro people is an inspiration to the entire country in this crucial battle to save America from its newest and most dangerous enemy—racist McCarthyism.



McCarthy

The Oberlin-Wellington Affair

Slave-Catchers' Court Tried Frameup

By STEVE STANIC

SOMETIME in August, 1858, a Negro named John Price, living in the small college town of Oberlin, Ohio, was denounced as an escaped slave from Kentucky. The net was spread to catch him and succeeded, thanks to the trickery of a white youngster.

The slave-catchers seized Price and hastened with him to near-by Wellington.

On hearing of the kidnapping,

large groups of citizens left Oberlin, according to an eyewitness, "in buggies, carriages, wagons, and some on horseback, and others on foot," towards Wellington. There they besieged the slave-catchers at their hotel and forcibly rescued Price.

A hurriedly impaneled federal grand jury meeting in Cleveland handed down an indictment against 37 participants in the rescue, among them the leading citizens of Wellington and Oberlin including members of the college faculty. Among the

indicted were 12 Negroes.

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OF THESE, Charles H. Langston was acknowledged as a leader both by the defendants and the white abolitionists. Both he and his brother, John M. Langston, (who actively mobilized public opinion during the trials) played important roles in the history of the Negro people prior to and after the Civil War.

Charles H. Langston took a predominant part in various Ohio state conventions of Negroes. In the midst of the Oberlin-Wellington events he was elected President of the State Convention of Ohio Colored Men at Cincinnati in November 1858. He was one of the two rescuers actually tried and sentenced (the other was a white Abolitionist). His militant, fiery speech before the court was hailed everywhere and widely reprinted.

★
JOHN M. LANGSTON, a champion of his brother's cause, was a lawyer, a leading Abolitionist and later a professor of law at Howard University. He subsequently became American Minister to Haiti and Congressman from Virginia. He was also to become a moving spirit in the formation of the first Negro National Labor Union, in December 1869.

Simeon Bushnell, white Abolitionist, was the first defendant to go on trial. The nature of "the Political Trials of Cleveland," as they came to be called, was immediately apparent. Sitting on the indicting jury was the father of the youngster who had betrayed Price. The Clerk of the Court prepared a list of 40, of whom 30 were court sympathizers and only 10 friendly to the defense. "The ten were immediately 'stricken' off by the District attorney," one of the defendants reported.

★
AGAIN, when Bushnell had been found guilty, the court announced its intention of proceeding against the next defendant (Langston) using the same jury (frame-up) which had just convicted Bushnell.

In sharp protest the defense declared that "the District At-

torney could call up the accused as fast as he pleased and try them, for neither would they call any witnesses for the defense nor appear by attorney before such a jury."

Whereupon the District Attorney had the defendants taken into custody, and although the Court was forced to offer to continue their freedom on their own recognizances, the defendants refused to give bail and marched off, amid public acclaim, to the Cuyahoga County Jail.

The court was finally forced to capitulate, and a new jury was struck to try Charles H. Langston.

★
IN JAIL, the rescuers were treated as honored guests, constantly receiving and addressing the delegations of support. Mass meetings were held frequently around the jail and were addressed by the rescuers. They were hailed by the anti-slavery press, as for example, by the Cleveland Herald which said the "Thirty-Seven Free Citizens of Ohio Consigned to a jail because they had Refused to be Tried by a Jury that had Pre-judged their cases."

Meanwhile, settled down in jail, the defendants took up their civilian occupation, brought in the tools of their various trades, and even published their own newspaper, "The Rescuer."

The supporters of the Res-

cues soon struck back. 10 slave-catchers were arrested by the sheriff of Loraine County on charges of Kidnapping, and they were being held on a warrant issued by the County Court of Common Pleas which was sympathetic to the Abolitionists and against the Federal slave-power. Both the sheriff and the probate judge involved went into hiding in order not to be served habeas corpus writs and be forced to release the kidnapers.

★
THUS THREATENED, the kidnapers forced the Federal attorney to drop all remaining rescue cases.

The arrangements concluded, on July 6, the Rescuers still breathing defiance, and reaffirming their intention of repeating their performance if necessary, marched from jail amidst a spontaneous demonstration of hundreds who escorted them to the train depot. Thus, while two Rescuers served short sentences, the cases against the rest were dropped, and the anti-slavery forces had won a tremendous victory after 85 days imprisonment.

Only the Cleveland Plain Dealer (in a forecast of its present-day policy) moaned at the victory. "Those immortal men, who, armed with muskets, mobbed the U. S. officials, while in discharge of their sworn duty, will now be cannonized, instead of cannonaded..."



Kidnaping an escaped slave. From a print of the time.

CAUTION!!

COLORED PEOPLE

OF BOSTON, ONE & ALL,

You are hereby respectfully CAUTIONED and advised, to avoid conversing with the Watchmen and Police Officers of Boston,

For since the recent ORDER OF THE MAYOR & ALDERMEN, they are empowered to act as

KIDNAPPERS

AND Slave Catchers,

And they have already been actually employed in KIDNAPPING, CATCHING, AND KEEPING SLAVES. Therefore, if you value your LIBERTY, and the Welfare of the Fugitives among you, shun them in every possible manner, as so many HOUNDS on the track of the most unfortunate of your race.

Keep a Sharp Look Out for KIDNAPPERS, and have TOP EYE open.

APRIL 24, 1851

This placard posted in Boston in 1851 shows how widespread was the resentment against the kidnapping of slaves who had escaped from the South.



PETTIS PERRY



HENRY WINSTON



CLAUDIA JONES



BEN CAREATHERS



BENJAMIN J. DAVIS

Victims of the Smith Act

FOR THE FIRST time since the Civil War cancelled out the Fugitive Slave Law, a Negro leader was carted off to prison in shackles on July 3, 1951, convicted of "conspiring" to free his people. Benjamin J. Davis, Jr., a courageous attorney, City Councilman, athlete and Communist leader, had answered the charges against him as so many Negroes before him had done in courts intent upon preserving white supremacy. You can't intimidate me! he had told Judge Harold F. Medina; nor, he continued, can you intimidate the Negro people.

A FELLOW-DEFENDANT OF DAVIS, Henry Winston, the brilliant young administrative secretary of the Communist Party, became at the same time a political refugee, much in the manner of a runaway slave 100 years ago.

A few days before James E. Jackson, a co-worker of Winston's who had been active in organizing Negro workers into unions in the South was sought by government agents with "conspiracy" warrants.

Claudia Jones, young Negro woman Communist leader, and Pettus Perry, are now imprisoned with 11 of their co-workers on the same "conspiracy"

charge used to jail Davis. Ben Careathers, Communist leader and organizer of steel workers in Pittsburgh, is awaiting trial in that steel center. Paul Bowen of the state of Washington; Thomas Dennis, a Detroit auto worker and organizer, and Marcus (Al) Murphy, of St. Louis, Mo., an organizer of sharecroppers and tenant farmers, have been indicted.

A movement organized by the Committee for the defense of Negro leadership is developing to counter this attempt to behead the Negro people's freedom fight with the hatchet of anti-Communist hysteria and "conspiracy" charges.

'I'm Going to Search All Over This Country for Justice'

Bessie Mitchell, a People's Heroine

By MILLY SALWEN

TRENTON

EVERYONE waited for Bessie Mitchell. She came in from New York late that night, and as soon as she walked in the door, everybody felt easier, stronger. She is so vividly alive, so sure of where she is going, that others lean on her strength.

"They finally did it . . . they killed him just as sure as if they pulled the switch." She stood looking at her mother, then hugged her to her. "But they'll pay. Volpe thinks he's finished with him. But he'll have Collis to carry for the rest of his days."

A few hours before, Collis English, one of the last of the Tren-

ton Six, died in the state Prison in Trenton. Here, at his home on Church Street, the neighbors had gathered. Once a woman went out to see if the children were covered; another went out for a package of cigarettes. But they stayed through.

IN SPITE of her own grief, Bessie Mitchell had brought into this room a fresh awareness that this was more than personal tragedy . . . that Collis English had died in struggle. That even his death was part of the struggle. She understood so deeply how, why, her brother had died.

She wanted a military funeral (Collis' heart was injured in the Navy). When friends wondered, hesitantly, why it was important, she told them. "He died for his country. Let them honor him!"

The family was opening the letters and telegrams that started coming . . . from Walter White of the NAACP, from Seattle and Los Angeles, messages from a Trenton textile local, the Missionary Society, from Bessie's own union in New York.

And there was a letter from Ralph Cooper, the only one of the Trenton Six still in prison. Bessie looked up through tears and said, read it, it makes lumps in your throat. He had written:

"Mrs. Emma, I share the pains with you over the passing of Collis. I had come to love him as a baby brother. The whole while he was sick I went to see him. . . ."

WHEN THE flowers overflowed one full room, the funeral director came and re-arranged them to make room for more, and when he was finished, someone noticed that the carnation spray in the place of honor, was the one from the Communist Party of Mercer County.

He suggested that the card be moved higher, so it would be partly covered by the flowers.

A relative was reaching over to move it, when Bessie saw. "What are you doing?" She stopped him, and took the card from him, and pinned it back. "You leave it right there! They call them red, well let the people know they were his friends!"

IN THE NEXT DAYS, time had no borders. The house was as crowded at three in the morning as three in the afternoon. Life went on, people sitting together through the long hours, over coffee and cheese sandwiches.

Bessie told the Church Street neighbors about her Christmas trip to Georgia to try to see Mrs. Ingram, who is still in jail for defending herself against a white man's attack. She told how they met with Governor Talmadge, "with tobacco juice caked around his mouth," and how he had to have three men alongside, when he talked to them. And had called out dozens of state troop-

ers to protect themselves from this handful of women, Negro and white women, together in Georgia. . . .

Through the second night, they eased into talk about a neighbor who was sick, a cousin in the hospital, a new baby over at Prospect Village, even laughed.

Until a look through the doorway to the coffin reminded them.

Then a quiet settled over the room. Mrs. English, turned her head from the still, closed face of her son, would nod to a neighbor, and take the baby onto her lap. All the babies found their way to her lap.

This baby, hardly a year old, blinked suspiciously up at her, one finger idling up toward her lips. He was a fat baby, his satiny skin was taut, so plump he looked as if string tightened at his wrists.

Bessie laughed over him. "Joe Louis!" She picked up his tiny fist. "Joe Louis, I want you to fight for us, hear?"

THE TALK turned to earlier days, and we remembered that first night, five years ago, when three of us, strangers, white, sat here in this now-familiar room with the square coal stove in the middle, while she poured out her brother's story to the first people who would listen.

That first talk mirrored her fresh horror at learning that "a judge would lie" and tell a jury that anything, not just evidence, could guide their verdict. . . . her baffled anger at being turned



MRS. BESSIE MITCHELL

away, when she went for simple justice, to the FBI, the Governor, the Supreme Court judges. . . . when she learned it was not so simple as pointing to a monstrous error and saying Look! Change this!

But there, too, that first night, were the astonishing qualities of this woman. She told us facts, meaningful details, things she saw and heard unbelieving in the courtroom; she had basic questions to ask (Would a murderer walk into the police station? . . .)

Later when the lawyers and reporters were through studying the transcript, with the words of 16 thick volumes handily before them, there were the passages they underlined—these facts, these questions, formed the basis for a successful Supreme Court appeal and a new trial that freed four men.

She missed nothing, she grasped the essence of what she saw. Her (Continued on Page 12)



A Bronx, N.Y., demonstration for the Trenton Six.



MRS. BESSIE MITCHELL passing out handbills offering \$1,000 reward for the arrest of the real murderer in the case in which her brother and five other Negro men were framed.

Negroes in Elected Public Office

'52 Showed Gains, But Real Representation Still To Be Won

AMONG the 50-odd Negroes who won elective offices throughout the nation in the 1952 elections, a stand-out was Julius A. Archibald who became New York's first Negro State Senator. Archibald's swearing in and seat-taking at the opening of the legislature in January of this year was a national event, widely reported in the daily and Negro press. For the event marked the end of a 13-year period in which New York's upper house was lily-white; and it represented a victory for Negro and progressive voters who have urged, demanded, and organized to elect a Negro state senator for the past decade.

The Archibald victory, coming at the crest of a movement for Negro representation which established a new nation-wide high-water mark in Negro candidacies, emphasized the ground yet to be covered if real history is to be made in Negro democratic participation in government.

ARCHIBALD WAS one of five Negro state senators elected in the United States out of a total of

Negro History Week
Feb. 8-14, 1953

more than 1,800 now holding office. Michigan has two Negro senators among its 29—one of them a Negro woman, Mrs. Cora Brown, who joined Charles Diggs, Jr. She is the first Negro woman in the U.S. to hold that office.

Indiana and Ohio accounted for the other two Negro state senators. But the five Negro state senators still represent much less than one percent of the total. To reach one percent there would have to be exactly 18 Negroes elected to this office.

The year 1952 ended with some 20 Negroes holding office as members of the lower house in state legislatures. These 20 are part of a total of more than 5,400 in all states. Hardly a drop in the bucket—despite recent advances—when it is seen that one percent would require 54, and 10 percent 540.

Topping the Negro legislative office-holders are two Negro members of the U.S. House of Representatives—Reps. Adam C. Powell (D-N.Y.), and William Dawson (D-Ill.), representing two of the 435 votes in that body.

And scattered throughout 19 states are some 20-odd Negroes holding offices in cities and counties.

Among these, Dr. Samuel Milton won his second term as Wayne County Coroner in Detroit, and a Negro in Augusta, Ga., won a place on the county school board, becoming the first Negro office-holder in that area since Reconstruction.

INDICATIVE OF HOW important is the fight for legislative representation to democracy is the action recently by East Chicago City Councilman James Deni. This courageous spokesman for 13,000 Negro constituents held up a 42 million Sinclair Oil Company pipeline through his city because the company would not relent in its jimcrow phiring policies. And he got the city council to support his position.

Z. Alexander Looby, who won a Nashville, Tenn., City Council seat in 1951, has made his presence felt in answering attacks on Negroes. Recently Looby, known for his militant defense of the riot and frame-up victims of Columbia,



SEN. JULIUS A. ARCHIBALD, New York's first Negro state Senator, being sworn into office by State Supreme Court Justice Benjamin J. Schreiber in Albany.

Tenn., in 1946, has led the fight against jimcrow city golf clubs.

Everywhere Negro legislators have spearheaded the drives for FEPC legislation and in most cases have opposed bills aimed at the rights of labor and nationality groups.

This direct connection of political power with the every-day aspirations of the Negro people—economic, social and political—has motivated the insistent demands for more Negroes in public office.

Despite the scope of the movement for political representation, the victories, viewed historically, are meagre, indeed.

FOR EXAMPLE, there were more Negro legislators sitting in the state of Mississippi in 1875 (55 legislators and 12 state senators) than the present national total of Negro elective officeholders. And as for appointive posts, throughout the South in 1875, Negroes sat as state cabinet members. There was in Mississippi a Lieutenant Governor, a Secretary of State and a Superintendent of Education, with at least one cabinet member in every other southern state. One Negro, Joseph Bib, in 1953 holds a cabinet post—Illinois Sanitation Commissioner.

In no state is there a Negro Superior or Supreme Court judge, nor is there a city where a Negro is part of the municipal "official family." And in some of our largest cities, with more than ten percent Negro population, Negroes have never sat in the City Council.

Detroit, where every sixth inhabitant is a Negro, and organized labor is a potential political power, no Negro has ever sat in the municipal legislative body.

The same could be said of St. Louis, Baltimore, Milwaukee, Buffalo and hundreds of smaller cities throughout the country. This democratic blindspot is most evident in southern cities where Negroes constitute one-third of the

population—Birmingham, Atlanta, Houston, Dallas, Fort Worth and San Antonio, Oklahoma and Tulsa; Charlotte, Durham, and Raleigh, N. C.; Greenville, Columbia and Charleston, S. C.; New Orleans, Little Rock, Memphis, Knoxville and Chattanooga—to mention only a few.

WASHINGTON, D. C. deserves special mention. Last year ex-President Truman was pressured to name a Negro to the three-man District Commission which rules the Capital city. He ignored the almost unanimous voice of the Negro community, more than one-third of the population.

As this is written President Eisenhower has one vacancy to fill on the commission and he will undoubtedly feel the same pressure to take the first step as President, to remove the jimcrow tags from Washington, as he promised the electorate during the campaign last year.

Mrs. Mary Church Terrell, the venerated Negro woman leader, said in demanding a Negro district commissioner, "How could anybody object, except the governors of South Carolina and Mississippi?" Now it is up to Eisenhower. Citizens of the nation's capital do not vote.

ESTIMATES HAVE SET the Negro vote in 1952 at more than 3,000,000, with 1,000,000 voting in the South. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has announced a drive to bring the southern Negro vote, alone, up to 4,000,000 by next election time. This means that there will be a heightening of the drive for increased Negro representation.

For neither the Negro people or American Democracy can be patient—and secure—with ten percent of our citizens representing much less than one percent in elective offices.



REP. ADAM C. POWELL



REP. WM. A. DAWSON

On the Way

The White Supremacy Epidemic Is Growing

By ABNER W. BERRY

BACK IN 1931 policemen in Houston, Texas, under the personal command of Percy Heard, then Chief of Detectives, interrupted a meeting in which I was an official and arrested me and several others. The objective of the meeting was the development of a movement of Negro and white workers in my home town for increased unemployment relief. At the police station, while we waited for the City Clerk to look up the charges I could be held on, Heard sought to "teach" me the "American Way" as he and his cohorts understood it.



"Why you black b—d!" he exclaimed, as a roomful of his plug ugly underlings smirked. "Don't you know that you have no right to go around criticizing our Mayor?"

"You ought to know that this is a white man's country."

My silence at hearing this irked the beefy thugs seated about the conference table and one of them stood up, slipped out of his coat, and said, "What that n— needs is a good beating, Chief, and I'm just the one to give it to him." With that he strode toward where I was sitting next to the Chief.

WHEN HE REACHED about two feet in front of me, Heard restrained the armed thug by saying, "No, we'd better not beat this s-o-b NOW, men." This brought a look of surprise to the faces of the assembled cops who had anticipated a show, just as I had anticipated a brutal beating.

Heard explained: "Now don't get me wrong. I'd like to beat the hell out of this bronze-colored b—d, men, but I've got to think of the city. You see this n—r's got a big mouth, and if we just beat him and don't kill him he'd get out of here and stir up a lot of trouble among those poor white trash and other n—rs who've been listening to this Bolshevik Anarchist stuff. Let's just talk to him."

By "talk to him" Heard meant to convince me that the "good white people" whom he represented were more interested in my welfare than the hundreds of white workers and Negroes who had been chased by the cops from the meeting when I was arrested. But after relaxing a bit from the flexing of my muscles as I braced for the blows that seemed sure to come, I felt as strong now as the combined strength of the people who had attended the meeting and applauded the program of the Unemployed Councils. The cops were afraid of us!

LATER THE CLERK FOUND that the Constitution of the State of Texas would not allow any charge to be filed against us, since we did not direct any member of the audience to commit an act of violence. "Then book the s-o-b on vagrancy!" yelled the Chief of Detectives, although he knew I had a job and was not technically a vagrant. Next day the judge stuck to the law and dismissed the case.

That was "South Central Texas in the Second Year of Great Depression. White supremacy, protecting the white rulers of the empire of oil, sulphur, cattle, shipping and steel, was damned impatient with a revolutionary constitution which protected—on paper—the rights of all citizens.

Now the racist restrictions which Percy Heard sought to impose were thought by many to result from a political disorder peculiar to the South. The disorder has now become epidemic. In fact, the affliction is global, being visited upon Africans, Asians, West Indians and southern Europeans—and Americans—alike. A man by the name of Pat McCarran, presently a United States Senator from the sparsely-settled state of Nevada, has become the main bearer of the disease, has written white supremacy into the nation's immigration laws. To McCarran, the United States is a "white man's country"—preferably limited to Anglo-Saxon whites who speak English.

UNDER THE McCARRAN Immigration Act, which went into effect last Dec. 24, the 50,000,000 inhabitants of Great Britain can send to America 65,000 immigrants yearly, while all of Asia, Africa and the West Indies, some 600,000,000 people, can send only 4,000. But this is not all. McCarran has established a set-up for harassing all of the foreign-born and reducing naturalized American citizens to the position to which Percy Heard wanted to relegate me and other Negroes in 1931.

West Indian Negroes, especially, have been hounded by the McCarran snoopers, for in New York City, Negroes of West Indian ancestry and birth have been in the leadership of most socially progressive movements. And it is conceivable that U.S.-born Negroes who cannot produce birth certificates can be harried, also, by government snoopers.

THE U. S. SUPREME COURT, in upholding the Smith Act and thought control, has opened the door to other invasions of rights such as the McCarran Act, giving as the excuse the existence of "a clear and present danger." "Danger" to whom? The united Negro and white workers represented a "clear and present danger" to Heard and the Houston rulers in 1931, too. Now the Heards, grown more grim and ominous, are out to make their selfish racist plunderbunds the cause of the entire nation. And to the dungeons with those who raise their voices in disagreement!

But America is supposed to be a "big mouthed" country. It's time that that mouth was opened and a cry of "Halt!" shouted at the snatchers of our constitutional rights!

OUR READERS WRITE

ITU Pioneered for Public Schools

New York.
Most persons never had the opportunity to think very much of the growth of public schools and their effect on generations of U. S. citizens. Those men whom the late President Roosevelt termed selfish economic royalists loudly proclaim—in the infamous, mis-named "Voice of America" broadcasts, and in their kept press and magazines—that public schools were created solely by the "free enterprise" system. History, however, says otherwise.

The facts of the people's movement for public schools in the past have been almost buried, but we sometimes run across a glimpse and intimations of this political struggle between working people and business entrepreneurs after the Revolutionary War. For example, the history of the I. T. U. (AFL) tells of organized printers and the young U. S. trade union movement fighting for public schools at a time when tax-supported compulsory education was a new and radical idea. And parenthetically, it can also be pointed out that the International Typographical Union has maintained enough of its honest, militant trade unionism to demand equal pay for women proofreaders and typesetters during World War II (equal pay that was double average working women's wages). And, too, this is the same union that spent over 12 million dollars fighting the Taft-Hartley Law from 1947 to 1950.

Thus, we see that working women have had many allies and that these allies, especially

some sections of organized labor, are beginning to see the powerful force that working women are.

Keep up the good work!
A FAITHFUL READER.

Likes Worker Much Better

Bergen, N.D.
Congratulations on the improvement of The Worker. Like it much better this way. Keep up the good work and we will do our part to keep the presses rolling.
F. H.

Wants Article On Child Care

Far Rockaway, N. Y.
Please print articles on child care. I am especially interested in the problem of how to handle the political situation in discussions with young school children.
MOTHER

Moving in Right Direction

Chicago
After carefully reading and comparing the first four issues of the new Worker, I'd like to make some comments. First, it is evident that serious attempt has been made to improve both form and content. Among the more obvious changes are the more complete and factual coverage of labor news, letters from the readers, an excellent sports page, and a simplified editorial.

On the debit side is the front page, featuring widely different stories. I think the inauguration should have been the big story and that Elihu Hicks' report

should have been combined with the Wilson expose.

There are still too much use of stereotyped words and phrases. Then perhaps the paper tries to cover more ground than a weekly should.

Anyhow it's good to see our staff moving in the right direction and we here in Illinois hope to do likewise by rolling up a record number of Worker subs.
B.

Some Facts on Robert Burns

New York.
This is in reference to Samuel Sillen's article on Robert Burns in the Jan. 18 paper:

To bring to light serious information about a country of which one never reads I would like to add a vital point on Robert Burns' historical background. The fire of Burns' democratic fervor did feed upon his identification with the poverty-stricken, but also something else; for centuries Scotland has been a victim of English imperialist policy which continues to this day. Burns was 14 years old when, after the Jacobite Rising of 1745, the English suppressed the Highland system of justice, dress, the right to carry arms, and began the eviction which continued through the 20th century until today sections of Scotland, formerly populous, are almost desolate. Economic exploitation has made an impoverished country which still forces its working class to leave in droves, seeking a better life elsewhere. A modern Scottish writer has written: "The Scots are the

original displaced persons."

Recently, in a poll taken of all Scots, three-fourths of the people voted for independence from England. Certainly, Burns also identified himself with his countrymen's passion for freedom from foreign domination.
E. D.

Reader Finds Much That's New

LEONIA, N. J.
When I sent you some money recently to help save the paper, I thought I knew what I was doing. Fact is, I didn't—exactly.

Today, I read the Worker from cover to cover. So today I know why I sent that money. It was not to save the Worker—it was to save my own intellectual security. For no person of principle or ideals can be secure without a basis of truthful information. Zeal based on intuition or "faith" is hollow and will never stand up. That is why so many people—intellectuals and workers alike—have failed to stand up to the abuse and terror which has always opposed those who stand for change and progress, whether they were protestants in religion or socialists in politics.

I am an inveterate newspaper reader. I have even managed to survive 35 years of reading the daily and Sunday N. Y. Times and innumerable other periodicals and papers. And I say here and now—I cannot recall one instance of reading through a paper with such satisfaction as I got from your Jan. 25 Worker.

If I were to list the articles from which I obtained information which an ordinary person could get no other way, it would probably cover 95 percent of the issue. So I will just list several items about which I actually knew nothing whatever before I read this issue:

Why They Killed Pete Panto. Socialist States vs. Anti-Semitism.

Soviet Encyclopedia on Anti-Semitism.

Art Shields—his history. "Appeal to Reason" story. The Hank Greenberg record. Jose Marti, Cuban patriot.

You see, it is quite a list of stuff to be all new to a so-called well-informed person and I don't think I am unique among newspaper readers. Anybody who subsists on the capitalist press and thinks he is being informed is disastrously mistaken. He might as well eat straw every morning and insist it is oatmeal.

This, too, is well summed up in this issue, on page 9, by Mr. Foster, who states the case perfectly. His statement should be chiselled on granite and placed in every public square in America.

—L. A. V.

Pennies for Charles Wilson

Norfolk, Va.
Charles Wilson's great "sacrifice" in divesting himself of General Motors stock suggests to me that The Worker ought to start a new campaign: "Pennies for Charlie."
A. K.

'QUOTES' FROM THE LABOR PRESS

Miners Warn Labor to Be on the Alert

Working Stiff Should Be on the Alert

By Federated Press

"The free-enterprise boys of the NAM and Chambers of Commerce have been firing salvos on taxes which, in effect, means a shift in the tax burden from the rich and the profiteers to the shoulders of the consumers. The three-shell game the free-enterprise politicians seek to employ is to limit federal income taxes to 25 percent, impose a manufacturer's or production tax of from five to 10 percent and a consumer sales tax, such as the federal government now collects on gasoline. . . . The working stiff must alert himself to fighting in every manner he can—from the local political level on up—against the kind of anti-tax crusade that leaves the common folks holding the bag."

United Mine Workers Journal.

What Are They Afraid Of?

"The newspaper publishers don't want anybody to find out how biased the nation's press is. That is the plain reason to be drawn from the refusal of the American Newspaper Publishers Assn. to cooperate with the Sigma Delta Chi and the University of Chicago in a survey of press coverage of public events. Repeated proposals for such a study have stemmed from the 1952 political campaign during which 88 percent of the press supported Gen. Eisenhower, and a good part of it slanted its news columns to promote his election."

The Cleveland Citizen (AFL)

When Law Is a Farce

"It does not build respect for law and order when courts and big corporations make laws farcical. The recent decision which bans the inspectors for the federal pure food and drug administration from all food processing

plants unless the corporation management invites them to come in is a case in point. . . . Laws to assure the public that food processors observe the highest standards of cleanliness and sanitation are without value if there is no enforcement."

The Flint Labor News (AFL)

Convention Issues Grave

"The 10th annual convention of the Farmers Union Eastern Division will perhaps be one of the most significant for its membership, who are facing a very serious situation. . . . The greatest threat of all, the looming shadow of world war which is the dark background of all problems must be considered. Farmers, whose lives are dedicated to the production of food for human beings, will want to raise their voices for peace, for the

stilling of world hunger, for the development of friendship between peoples and the free exchange of trade, culture and scientific knowledge."

Eastern Union Farmer.

Union-Busting Drive

"There's a dangerous drive under way in the states. The aim is to put over the misnamed 'right to work' laws. Labor-haters have already placed them on the statute books of 14 states, and they're endeavoring to add many more this year. . . . Behind fancy verbiage, they prohibit union shop agreements of any kind and enthrone the 'open shop' as king. They are hatchet laws to cripple the labor movement. In some respects, they're more drastic than the Taft-Hartley Act."

Labor (railroad brotherhoods).

Who Gets the Gravy on the Meat?

	Jan., 1951	Nov., 1952	Change
On Beef		(Per Pound)	
The farmer gets for his steer...	\$0.27	\$0.21	Down 22%
The worker pays for round steak	1.06	1.10	Up 4%
On Pork			
The farmer gets for his hog...	.20	.17	Down 15%
The worker pays for pork chops	.75	.77	Up 2 1/2%

Source: Prices from U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics and Department of Agriculture.

In the case of the very basic food item, meat, both farmers and workers, as the figures above show, have been taking it on the chin. Prices received by farmers for their steers and hogs dropped drastically since January 1951, but by November 1952—last month for which we have figures—workers were still paying more for their beef and pork.

The reasons are not too hard to find:

The difference between what the farmer gets and the worker pay goes to the meat packers,

the railroads, the middlemen, and—in most cases—the chain groceries. These groups manage to get theirs no matter what happens to the farmer and the worker.

A few large meat packers can set the price which the farmer gets. A few large chain groceries can also set the price which the workers pay. These are the monopolies which fix prices without too much regard for supply and demand.

The Union, organ of the Mine Mill and Smelter Workers.

Promise vs. Performance

"There's often a big gap between promise and performance. Take Cadillacs, for instance. According to the ads—which is all we know about them—Cadillacs come with a promise of near-perfection. Yet when former GM prexy Charles Wilson stepped into his own Cadillac to go to the Inaugural Ball, his car broke down—and he had to hitch-hike the last few blocks. We've noticed some other recent gaps between promise and performance. . . . All summer long, the Republicans promised that their election victory would end bungling in Washington. The handling of the Charlie Wilson case looks as though that's one campaign promise that has yet to be redeemed."

CIO News.

Immigration Muddle

"Strange as it might seem but there is a double standard of immigration in this country. One law, the McCarran-Walter Act, is so restrictive and bigoted in its scope that leaders of all religious groups, public-spirited citizens and organized labor have condemned its existence. The other deals with Mexican labor entering the U. S. This law is so weak, so honeycombed with loopholes that an estimated 1,500,000 Mexicans came across the border illegally last year. . . . This (Mexican) labor is paid as little as 20 cents an hour, with no guarantee of compensation for accidents, sickness or sudden layoffs. These people are willing, or forced, to work under the most intolerable conditions because they are here illegally."

The Advance (Amalgamated Clothing Workers, CIO)



The Worker SPORTS PRESENTING—Our Negro History Week Sport Quiz

BOXING QUESTIONS

1. What Negro boxers are champions of their divisions?
2. Who was the first American boxer to challenge all comers and be recognized as the best in the land?
3. Who was the only man in ring history to win and simultaneously hold THREE world championships?
4. Who was the first Negro to become world heavyweight champion?
5. How many Negro heavyweight champions have there been? Name them.
6. On the final day of Olympic competition last summer at Helsinki, five U. S. boxers swept to championships in a precedent shattering feat. How many of these gold medal winners were Negroes? Which one is already gaining fame as a pro?
7. What fighter said "We must end the black dynasty" and what happened to him in Yankee Stadium shortly thereafter?
8. How many fights did Ray Robinson lose in his entire career?
9. What fighter told this paper, "They've kept me out till I'm 35 but I know they can't keep me out forever and I'm still going to win that title."
10. Who was it who said, upon going into the army in 1942, "There's lots of things wrong in this country, but Hitler ain't going to fix 'em."

ANSWERS

- 1—Sandy Saddler, featherweight. James Carter, lightweight. Kid Gavilan, welterweight. Ray Robinson, middleweight (has just voluntarily retired, no new champ has yet been crowned). Archie Moore, light heavyweight.
- 2—Tom Molyneux, a Virginia slave. The first bare knuckle fighting was put on by plantation owners matching slaves against each other the owner's amusement. Molyneux, who rapidly gained fame, won his freedom in 1809, took on all comers at New York and was recognized as the first actual prize fighting champion.
- 3—Henry Armstrong, who won the feather, light and welter titles (and missed the middleweight title by what many consider a poor decision). The versatile Armstrong wrote a poem in his Pompton Lakes training camp (published in this paper in 1938) before his fight with welter champ Barney Ross, some of the lines of which ran:
Here I am in Pompton's peaceful waters,
Wondering why the whole world can't always be so peaceful
But no, already the journalists are stirring a bloody combat
Between myself, a Negro, and Barney Ross, a Jew,
Both members of oppressed races.
We're not really mad at each other,
We're just fighting for the things we need.
- 4—Jack Johnson, who knocked out Jim Jeffries in 1910 at Reno.
- 5—Johnson, Joe Louis, Ezzard Charles, Joe Walcott.
- 6—All five of the US boxing gold medal winners were Negroes. One of them, young Floyd Patterson of Brooklyn, is now a pro, has won all his bouts as a middleweight, and is regarded as an eventual heavyweight contender.
- 7—That was Nazi Max Schmeling before meeting the young champion Joe Louis in June, 1938. Schmeling was carried from the



"GAME'S GREATEST
CATCHER"
The Late Josh Gibson

- ring two minutes and four seconds after the first round began.
- 8—Just two, one as a welterweight to middleweight Jake LaMotta, whom he beat four times, and another to light heavyweight champ Joey Maxim when he collapsed in the 110 degree ring heat after leading all the way. His record marks him as a candidate for recognition as greatest boxer of all time.
- 9—Archie Moore. He was right. Ask former champion Joe Maxim and his "White Hope" manager Jack Kearns, the same manager who kept Harry Wills from ever getting a crack at Jack Dempsey.
- 10—That was the greatest heavyweight of them all of course, Joe Louis.

BASEBALL QUESTIONS

1. What was the first All Negro outfield to appear in a World Series game?
2. Who was the first Negro player in American League history?
3. Of what player did the famed Walter Johnson say "He would be worth \$200,000 to a big league team right now if he were white." Of the same player, Carl Hubbell said "He is better than Bill Dickey."
4. The first break in big league jimmie came with the signing of Jackie Robinson by Brooklyn in 1947. How many World Series since then have been between lily-white teams?
5. Can you put together a full lineup of big league Negro stars?
6. Who was the first Negro player in the Texas League and what did he accomplish?
7. Who was the first American to stand before the assembled big league magnates and tell them "end your jimmie policies."
8. Name two Negro stars who

were voted the "Most Valuable" in their league.

9. What newspaper is given credit for leading the fight against baseball jimmie in Jackie Robinson's autobiography and in "Roy Campanella" by Dick Young?

10. Have any Negro players won "Rookie Of The Year" awards? How many? Who were they? Who is considered one of the likeliest candidates for the NL rookie honor this season?

ANSWERS

1. Monte Irvin. Willie Mays and Hank Thompson for the NY Giants in the World Series of 1951.
2. Larry Doby, signed by Cleveland in mid-season, 1948. The former all round Paterson NJ high school star led the league in home runs last season.
3. The late Josh Gibson, rated by many the outstanding catcher of all time. He hit some of the longest balls on record in big league parks playing for Negro League teams. He was denied his place in the big league record books by the shame of discrimination. The loss was not only his, but all America's baseball fans!
4. Since 1947 and including that year, and even through to date 10 of the 16 big league teams are still lily-white, only ONE World Series has been played between all white teams, the Yanks vs. the Phils in 1950.
5. Here's one: Luke Easter 1B; Jackie Robinson 2B; Artie Wilson SS; Orestes Minoso 3B; Monte Irvin, Willie Mays and Larry Doby OF; Roy Campanella C; Don Newcombe, Joe Black, Satchel Paige P. Shortstop is the only position not of all-star caliber. (Wilson, up with the Giants, has led the Pacific Coast League in batting). Left out of this mythical team are such stars as Harry Simpson, Hank Thompson, Sam Jethroe, and others.
6. Dave Hoskins, played for Dallas last season, smashing jimmie records—and attendance records—all over the league, won 22, lost 7, helped pitch team to pennant. He comes up with Cleveland this spring.
7. Paul Robeson, at the winter baseball meetings in New York 1945.
8. Jackie Robinson, 1949. Roy Campanella, 1951.
9. The Daily Worker. We are proud to have our role acknowledged and pledge to keep fighting till the disgrace of jimmie is wiped from every sports field and arena in our land.
10. Jackie Robinson—1947. Don Newcombe—1949. Sam Jethroe—1950. Willie Mays—1951. Joe Black—1952. A likely candidate for 1953—young Jim Gilliam, coming to Brooklyn from Montreal, where he was the International League's "Most Valuable."

Miscellaneous Sports...

1. Who was the first Negro golfer to crash an open PGA pro tourney in 1952?
2. Are there any Negro players in professional ice hockey?

ANSWERS

1. Joe Louis, former heavyweight boxing champion! Said Joe when barred: "We have another Hitler to lick here," and these fighting words launched a campaign which wound up with the first break in the PGA tourneys in Arizona as well as California. However, the golf world is still very much on the lily-white side

as a whole.

2. Art Dorrington, Jr., born in Nova Scotia 22 years ago, broke into the Eastern Hockey League this year with the Johnstown (Pa) Jets. The speedy wingman has 14 goals and 14 assists as of a week ago, and will be honored Feb. 1, in Johnstown with an "Art Dorrington Day." Of Negroes in hockey, Dorrington says: "During most of my years in hockey I've come in contact with very few Negroes. There's not too much opportunity for kids in the States to take up the game and in Canada the Negro population is very limited."

on the SCOREBOARD

Chatting with a Great Olympic Champion

By LESTER RODNEY

THE ONLY MAN in sports history to win two different events in successive Olympics finished a snack in the Hotel Paramount luncheon in New York and settled down on one

of the lobby's nice soft couches to chat with the "Worker" reporter. As we talked, many other track stars and officials also slated to appear in Madison Square Garden that night greeted him. "Hya Harrison. How's it going?" "How do you do Mr. Dillard."

The slight, thin-faced Negro star who rocketed to fame as the world's foremost hurdler while at Baldwin Wallace College in Cleveland spoke about the two Olympics, 1948 in London and 1952 in Helsinki. It must have seemed



Harrison Dillard

like a catastrophe, I observed, stumbling in the final US tryouts for the 1948 games and not making the team as a hurdler. But that stumble put his name uniquely in the record books. Determined to make the boat, Dillard qualified as a sprinter and

amazed everyone, including himself, by winning the 100 meters at London. And this year of course...

"Well," he said smiling, "Hurdling is still my true love. I really was pleased winning my real event at Helsinki and breaking the record..."

But as it turned out... "Well, as it turned out, I guess I shouldn't be a hypocrite, should I?" He laughed. "It IS nice to be in the Olympic record book as a winner of two different events."

WHAT WAS HIS IMPRESSION of the spirit of friendship at Helsinki between our athletes and those of the Soviet Union. I asked. As one who had said before the games "what better way is there to promote international understanding and good will than to bring the youth of the world together to take part in friendly strife," did he think the games bore out that sentiment? "Absolutely," said Dillard, "The way we got along indicates to me that if there was enough concerted effort, if our officials, and their's, looked at it that way and arranged more contacts, why I think athletics can show the way, can be a sort of lever for better understanding and peace."

Did most of the US competitors feel the same way about it?

"Yes," he said, "If you took a poll of our athletes you would find they thought the Games did some good for peaceful relations."

How about more competition of the same kind, without waiting four years for another Olympics? "Well," he said, pondering the

question, "I'm all for that. We've been on tours of Europe, but not behind the Iron Curtain. It would be good to compete in all the countries in Europe including Russia. As for them coming over here... that would be good. I suppose promoters would have to figure out the expenses and those angles."

He chuckled at a thought. "Say, a Russian-American basketball game would sell out Madison Square Garden—twice over—every night in the week."

Was Dillard surprised at the Helsinki friendship considering all the things about the Russians in the papers and the things you hear...

"No," he said, "I wasn't surprised. Oh, we wondered a little bit on the way but after all athletes are athletes, people are people..."

AS TO THE caliber, and technique of the Soviet athletes—

"The first thing is they are real good athletes," emphasized Dillard, "I mean they're good. Now in some fields they're using techniques popular here maybe 10, 15 years ago... for example their hurdlers still use the single arm lead, and don't buck forward into the hurdle like we do. I guess they started with some old manuals and movies."

"Yet," he went on, "This fellow Balunchek was the first one of all the world's hurdlers to finish behind us in the high hurdles, and the same for Litvex in the low hurdles. And this is the important thing. They were watching and asking questions on technique. I don't think they'll be 10-years behind in track technique in another four years."

In another 4 years will Harrison Dillard still be in there skimming those hurdles with flawless grace, timing and competitive heart for the USA?

Dillard ran his hand over his thinning locks. "Now that's a question," he laughed. "I'm to be 30. If you asked me after Helsinki if I thought I could make another Olympics I would say no for sure, but..."

But? "Well, he said "I'm just doing so well this winter... for one race I'm as good as ever. I don't quite have the knack repeating top times the same night, but that's partly because I am busy with my job with the Cleveland baseball team and can't keep in top condition," he patted his legs reflectively. "Who knows," he said, "It would be nice to go over for another one..."

HOPE YOU LIKE IT

We thought a series of questions and answers in "sports quiz" form, reflecting the tremendous achievements of Negro athletes crashing through all obstacles, would be an interesting way for the "Worker" sports page to honor Negro History Week.

NEXT WEEK

We conclude with Negro History Week quiz questions on basketball, football and track... plus the usual "On the Scoreboard" and other exclusive Worker sports features.

The Worker

President — Joseph Dornier; Secretary-Treas. — Charles J. Hendley

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Bessie Mitchell, People's Heroine

(Continued from page 8)
quick eye, the deft judgement, the condensed accuracy that turned her speech to poetry... all of it was there, that night.
"I'm going to search all over this country for justice," she said that night.
She did.

★
THROUGH FOUR YEARS she toured across country, spoke in churches and unions, raised money for the defense. And from that first speech, leaning over the pulpit toward 40 people in the New Brunswick church, to the time in Madison Square Garden, pinpointed by spotlights, when she spoke to 17,000, she found new friends, she met the people on the platform involved in other struggles... Mrs. Amy Mallard, the level-eyed Negro woman whose husband was shot dead in Georgia for voting... John Gates, the vigorous young Communist editor, now jailed for five years for editing... Mrs. Helen Sobell, whose husband was caught up in the same nightmare as the Rosenbergs, framed as a "spy" as Bessie's gentle-eyed brother had been framed as "killer."

Now she too is a target. She told us, laughing, of the story about her, recently, in the New York Post.

"Let's see," she ticked off, "they said I was stocky and forty. Stocky robust Mrs. Mitchell, they called me. Misguided."

"Then they said I was an agitator. A poor misguided agitator!" She chuckled the rich delighted laugh. Then she added thoughtfully:

"They think the Negro people are all children, just poor children waiting to be led, with no minds of their own."

★
OFTEN TALKING OVER what she had learned, she spoke of "Pat," William L. Patterson of the Civil Rights Congress. "He told us that on the road of struggle we would meet great people. I began to grow, the CRC grew inside me, deep down inside me..."

One thing she tells you urgently: "You've got to stand up and show you're not afraid. Stand on a solid rock of what you believe."

She can always tell when a person acts out of fear. She sinks through to their deepest motives.

"That's when life becomes unbearable," she said, "when you insert fear in your body. Then, it's like you're walking on a railroad track, and somebody yells behind you, you'll fall off! Then you start walking careful... and then you're bound to fall off."

"From then on, there's no peace of mind. That's what makes people struggle, peace of mind. You do all you can, and then you can sleep at night."

★
THE FLORIST had just come in, to fix over a wreath that had been brought from out of town, and we started arranging for the funeral flowers. The florist had many ideas. We asked Bessie, did she want a pillow of flowers, a blanket, a spray?

She knew what she wanted. "It should be a dove of peace," she said.

The florist never heard of it, balked at something new.

"What does it look like?"

She looked beyond us. "A dove of peace, all in white, with an olive branch."

The florist looked helpless. She continued without seeing him.

"... and after the funeral, I want to carry it down in Collis' name, and take it to Washington on Monday. I want to carry it from Collis to the Rosenbergs."

From Kitchen to Work Bench

Lula Stone, Trade Union Leader

By VIRGINIA GARDNER

WHEN she was a worker in the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and was asked to join a union, Lula Stone wouldn't listen. She had lived in Alabama during the first 16 years of her life and her idea of unions was formed then. One of five children whose father died when they were small, she used to hear her uncles come back from work in foundries and steel mills in nearby Tennessee and curse unions.

"They wouldn't let Negroes join, and when the mills finally were organized they even lost jobs," said the smartly dressed 27 year-old Negro woman seated in the office of United Electrical Workers Local 475 in Brooklyn.

"I love my uncles because they were very kind and helped my mother."

Even when she joined the UE, the present treasurer of the local had a "show me" attitude toward unions, she said.

Her skepticism about unions first was shaken when, after being laid off in the Navy Yard in February, 1946, she could get a job nowhere as a welder, let alone as a third class mechanic, which she became after beginning as a welder.

"After a month I learned to stay away from want ads. No matter what they said, they meant 'white only,' and it was a waste of carfare. In '46 and '47 I worked at 10 different jobs—going from battleships to beads."

★
IN ONE SHOP SHE pulled buttons off clothes to be sent to

Europe. For a month she strung pearls for 60 cents an hour. She worked for a factory making fishing reels, and for another sewing sequins on dresses. Then she made plastic coathangers.

"In all I made less than a dollar an hour, though I'd made \$1.14 on the ship. Conditions were miserable in all of them—although I'd been used to traveling an hour in the dark to the shipyard, changing into four sweaters, heavy socks and filthy overalls to work outside on a ship in bitter cold. I saw, however, that conditions in organized shops were at least a little less miserable, no matter how tiny the shop than in unorganized shops."

For three years, then, Miss Stone worked in a zipper shop in Brooklyn, became a member of the executive board and her shop's recording secretary and a leader in a three-month strike against a wage cut. The owner of the shop was forced to sign an agreement with a wage increase but moved the shop to South Carolina.

Asked if Local 475 were not reputed to be outstanding in fighting for Negro women's rights, the slender, competent young union leader said:

"It could be. It could be no other UE local has done so much in advancing Negro women in leadership. It could be that the union which has done the most is UE. I don't know."

"I would put it this way," she said deliberately. "That there has been improvement in the last couple of years. I've been able to see that there is recog-

nition of the need to fight for Negro rights, and of the special problems of Negro women—and the need to step up activity. But we have a long way to go. And that goes double for the entire labor movement."

★
MISS STONE is a full-time paid staff member, the administrator of the union's insurance plan as well as treasurer of her local. In only a few major plants organized by the local are there sizeable numbers of Negro women, but the local has Negro women on many committees. Miss Stone also is treasurer of the Brooklyn chapter, Negro Labor Council.

One of her earliest childhood memories in Fort Payne, Ala., said Miss Stone, was a large framed picture of all the Negro Congressmen and Senators who served during Reconstruction days. Another drawing showed Negro troops in the Civil war, and the children never tired of hearing their mother tell about how these men and other Negroes fought for their people's liberation.

It was little enough they were taught at school—a two-room shack where one teacher taught all grades—and certainly they were taught no such history as their mother brought to life, including the stories of Reconstruction days her grandparents had told her.

"My mother's one dream was that we be educated, and that we leave the south, which she felt we had to do to get real schooling. Once we got as far as Talladega, Ala., where they had

a Negro primary school, high school and college.

"But we didn't even get in the schools there. She just couldn't make enough money to matter how late at night she stayed caring for children after days in the kitchen. So we all worked; I minded someone's baby. After a year we went back home and she was more determined than ever to get up north."

Summers Lula and her sisters worked washing dishes and preparing vegetables in kitchens of resort hotels. Finally her mother went to Cleveland and after she obtained war industry work, sent for the children.

"It was very disappointing," she said. "True, there were no signs telling us to sit in the rear of a bus. But the school in our district was in fact a jim-crow school because the whole district was jim-crow."

Only her younger brother went to school in Ohio, at that. All the others worked in an army supply depot. It was not until after the war, and her 10-hour day at the shipyard was reduced to eight, that Miss Stone could fulfill her yearning for education. She went to evening high school three years and to City College one year at night while working.

"Workers as a whole must become more aware of the role Negro women can play before they win larger representation in leadership according to Miss Stone. "But the main responsibility to bring this about rests with the present leadership of the labor movement, that is, the predominantly white leadership," she said.

Women Readers Have Questions and Answers

Peace Work in Their Neighborhood

Brooklyn
Dear Editor:

Some of your readers might like to hear how a group of women set about doing something constructive for peace. Our children are too young to be in school, we are all housewives and thus have no opportunity to work in a union, and we had reached everyone with the Cease Fire Christmas cards.

Ten blocks away from where we live in Brooklyn there are a number of laundries, electric plants and small garment shops. We decided we would visit these shops with Cease-Fire cards during lunch-hour and talk to the workers who eat in at their work benches.

In each case we went to the office first and asked permission to go in. In most cases the answer was a fairly simple "Yes." Only in one instance did the boss start calling names and red-baiting, but in the end he said, "If the workers want to sign, let them do it..."

★
ALL THE SHOPS we visited had a majority of women, and young men workers, and almost everyone of these we approached a card. Some of the com-

ments on being approached were: "I have three sons"—I sure would like to get my boy friend back—"Yes, we do have to remind Eisenhower of his promises..."

One of us approached a table where men and women Puerto Rican workers, all in their teens or early twenties, were eating. After she explained the card, a young man got up and translated what she had said into Spanish. As a result they all signed and gave a nickel apiece.

One of us spoke to 27 people, and 25 signed. The first day three of us collected 67 cards in less than half an hour. The next day five of us collected 97 in the same time. If we had had more cards with us we would have been able to collect more signatures, and we would have left cards with the signers and they in turn would have asked their families and friends to sign. We also collected \$6 to cover postage and the cards.

★
AFTER THIS EXPERIENCE we decided two things: one, that the response of the workers showed they thought it was a natural and welcome thing for people from the community to come into their shops for such a purpose; two, here was a very

important way in which women like ourselves could work. We are also going ahead to set up a peace committee, something we have been talking about for a long time.

I would like to see more letters from women like myself on the woman's page, about their problems and how they are trying to solve them. I certainly would be interested in hearing of their experiences, and they might help me.

BROOKLYN MOTHER.

Housewife Asks: How to Find Time

New York.
Editor, Woman's Page:

Recently a woman in my neighborhood called me and asked me if I could go to Washington to join the Rosenberg clemency pickets that weekend. "I just can't," I told her. "It's true I'm off work Saturday and Sunday. But with two children I just have to cook, clean and care for them on weekends."

"But the Rosenbergs," she said, "have to live."

It has bothered me ever since. I feel like a heel when I turn down a thing like that. I compromised with my conscience by spending an hour on the local Rosenberg vigil line.

But other women have just my problems, or others as knotty. How do they do it? That is just what I want to know—from them. Would some of them write in to The Worker and tell me how they do it?

★
HOW DO THEY organize their living at home so as to allow a maximum of time for progressive activities, and still manage not to neglect their families in any injurious way? I suspect I could learn a lot from their methods.

I buy my groceries for the



whole week at one time, but it takes a good hunk of a Saturday to do it. I have learned to "let it go" when it comes to some housekeeping items which I used to think were routine and necessary. I've learned to use a pressure cooker, though I don't like one, and to streamline cooking, even though meals at times seem monotonously unvaried.

But job and home still are all I can accomplish. My husband is far more considerate than many, and very sympathetic as to my burden. But there is no question about the fact that his voluntary work is more important than mine. He is every bit as tired as I am, and under far more pressure as he has more responsibility.

★
FRANKLY I AM too worn out at the end of the day to care about "expressing myself." I would be content to hold my job, which we need to maintain a living standard of decency, and do what I feel has to be done at home not to live in chaos, releasing him for his important work. But I am constantly needed by my women friends to be more active. This is a call for help! How?

A MOTHER WORKER.



"neighborhood of laundries" and small garment shops.



WILLIAM MARSHALL



DEAN DIXON



ALICE CHILDRESS



MARION PERKINS



LANGSTON HUGHES

Negroes in the Arts Give Wings to Our Culture

By DAVID PLATT

NOTABLE achievements of American Negroes in the arts in 1952, included Langston Hughes' new book of poems, "Montage of a Dream Deferred."

The poems, written in a folk idiom, set forth the Negro's

Negro History Week
Feb. 9-14, 1953

aspirations to freedom, and his impatience with the continued oppression which confronts him in the U. S.

"What happens to a dream too long deferred?" Hughes asks. "Does it rot, does it fester as a sore, or does it explode?"

In 1952 the first Literary Arts Festival in the history of Mississippi was sponsored by Jackson College, a Negro college in Mississippi.

The theme of the festival was "75 years of Literature and Drama by American Negroes," and it brought together such leading Negro writers as Arna Bontemps, Owen Dodson, Gwendolyn Brooks, Margaret Walker Alexander, J. Saunders Redding, Langston Hughes and Sterling Brown.

A MAJOR ACCOMPLISHMENT of the past year was the

adoption of a cultural program by the National Negro Labor Council at the Cleveland convention. The Council said it would seek to organize artists, material and outlets for the cultural output of Negroes, now dammed up and frustrated by white supremacists. Paul Robeson, William Marshall and John Garth III assumed the responsibility of beginning a National Negro Theater as a section of the NNLC.

THE APPEARANCE of a new book by the great scholar, Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, significantly titled "Battle For Peace" was a highlight of Negro Culture in 1952. This was a dramatic story of Dr. DuBois' victory over a war-minded administration's attempt to silence his voice for peace.

The past year saw the publication of the correspondence of the distinguished but neglected American Negro writer Charles Waddell Chesnut by his daughter Helen M. Chesnut.

The significance of Chesnut's writings as well as the reasons for his neglect are indicated in his journal in 1880 in which he said: "The object of my writings would be not so much the elevation of the colored people as the elevation of the



MARIAN ANDERSON

whites, for I consider the unjust spirit of caste which is so insidious as to pervade a whole nation and so powerful as to subject a whole race and all connected with it to scorn and social ostracism—I consider this a barrier to the moral progress of the American people; and I would be one of the first to head a determined, organized crusade against it."

ANOTHER NOTABLE CULTURAL event was the estab-

lishment of Othello Records, as the answer to the organized plot to keep Paul Robeson's great voice from being heard by the people. The new recording company is dedicated to carrying Robeson's artistry to the very center of our cultural life.

OTHER ACHIEVEMENTS of Negro artists in 1952:

• Marian Anderson's historic concert before an unsegregated audience in Miami.

• Ossie Davis' powerful new play "Alice In Wonderland," on the theme of civil liberties.

• The Hiroshima sculptures of Marion Perkins, representing the voice of that America which joins with all humanity in demanding: Ban the A-Bomb. No More Hiroshimas.

• William Marshall's magnificent performance in the controversial "Lydia Baily" movie.

• Dean Dixon's appointment as permanent co-conductor of the Stockholm (Sweden) Symphony Orchestra—first post of its kind ever held by a Negro.

• Alice Childress' dramatic review "Gold Through the Trees" which dealt with the ties that bind the peoples of Africa to American Negroes. It touched in dance, song and drama on

the beauty of Africa, the story of Harriet Tubman's part in the Underground Railroad and the present-day liberation struggle. Brilliantly produced by the Committee for the Negro in the Arts.

• Hall Johnson's new composition for symphony orchestra and male chorus, "Spiritual Moods" caused a sensation when performed for the first time by the Grand Orchestra Symphonique of Tunis, North Africa, the audience calling the conductor and soloist back for eight bows. U. S. premiere February 17.

• Mahalia Jackson, the nation's leading Gospel singer's Carnegie Hall concert electrified a capacity audience.

• Janet Collins, first Negro ballet dancer with the Metropolitan Opera Company made her debut in Verdi's "Aida."

• Lucy Smith, young Negro poet and shopworker published "No Middle Ground," a book of poems in which she writes with pride "I too Am America" and that "wherever men are imprisoned, yet still free, wherever men die yet still live, where there is no fence, to straddle, no middle ground, there in the midst of death is life."

We too can say of Negro culture in 1952, there in the midst of death is life.

Young Negro Playwright Sparks People's Theater in Midwest

By PAT RICHARD

CHICAGO. A PLAY called "The Scab" inspired by the bitterly fought strike of farm equipment workers a few months ago, has given birth to a unique people's theatre which continues to thrill audiences throughout the Midwest, months after the strike's end.

It's a play which draws overflow crowds wherever it is given yet it has never seen the inside of a legitimate theatre. The artistry of its cast draws tears and cheers from tense onlookers, yet its performers earn their livelihood in a packinghouse, a print shop, a farm equipment plant, and an office. Only one of them ever worked as a professional actor.

THE GROUP, drawn together in haste when the strike was at its height, has yet to choose a name for itself, or find a repertoire beyond the play which brought it into being.

"We haven't had time to think about such things yet," says Fred Pinkard, the dynamic young Negro actor who plays the title role and is kept busy in the hours away from his job in a print shop "booking" the play in Chicago, Cleveland, Louisville and places

There is wonder in Pinkard's voice as he tells the story of this

play, and the response of worker-audiences who have packed its performances.

"The Scab" was written by Oscar C. Brown, Jr., the brilliant young Chicago Negro writer and radio commentator.

IT WAS THE SIXTH week of the strike which the Harvester trust had forced on some 25,000 of its workers. The press was screaming about "violence on the picket lines." Scores of strikers had already been arrested on framer charges, among them Harold Ward, who was soon to be rearrested on the most monstrous frame-up of all—the charge of murder. A conference of shop stewards from unions all over Chicago had been called, to mobilize labor support.

Brown thought a dramatic explanation of the issues would help, and he wrote "The Scab." To its author the half-hour play was probably just another of the many scripts he had written for his own radio shows. To the workers, Negro and white, who saw it that first time at the UE Hall on Ashland Boulevard, it was something far different.

"It was as though they were seeing themselves on that stage," Pinkard described. "It was their kitchenette life; the words of the Negro couple in the play were the same that passed between them and their wives in a family quarrel. The white foreman who

came fawning and threatening to get the scab to work might have been their own boss, grovelling, yet insulting. The cop, smug and superior, might have been the cop who had pushed them around on the picketline that day, offering 'protection' in one breath—and drawing his gun the next minute."

MOST IMPORTANT of all—it was the story of the UE Farm Equipment Union itself—woven skillfully through the play by its most powerful character, proud, union-strong Emma Morris, wife of "The Scab." It is she who sums up the union's great history, and its contributions toward job equality for the Negro worker as she struggles with the white boss for her husband's loyalty to his class and his people.

"All Crappen (the foreman) and his kind want is for a few Negroes to cross that line and they'll twist it to make it seem like the whole race is scabbing, just to split white from colored," she warns her husband. "Be a man," Emma Morris demands, "be able to stand up and fight for something once in a while."

As the play reached its climax that opening night, some of the unionists watching it wept openly with Emma Morris—others, carried away by the realism of the cop's portrayal, half rose from their seats with clenched fists, daring him to shoot.

"We never saw that kind of audience participation before" Pinkard related with a smile, "but we've seen it many times since."

THERE HAVE BEEN over twenty presentations of "The Scab" since then, in union halls, at the National Negro Labor Council's convention in Cleveland, once in a factory cafeteria at the invitation of UE workers, before farm equipment workers in Kentucky, longshoremen in Cleveland, packinghouse workers in Chicago.

"We can put the play on anywhere," he went on, "if there is enough room for a table, three chairs, and an ironing board."

These are the only props in the play. A couple of times they dispensed with the ironing board as well—and Emma Morris ironed on her kitchen table.

THE FOUR WORKER-PLAYERS who comprise the cast have been swept up in the enthusiasm which has greeted their first effort. They have learned for themselves what Shakespeare and his actors learned long ago—that for those who seek truth and inspiration from the theatre, the play, and not its props, is the thing, plus the kind of players who know the lives they portray. Ed Dvorak, who plays the cop, was a Harvester striker when he took the role. Ray Stough, the foreman, worked in a packinghouse. Beatrice Williams, whose passionate characterization of Emma Morris, the Negro heroine, is unforgettable in its power and beauty, is a talented singer as well, who must work in an office to earn her living. Pinkard pointed out with some



OSCAR C. BROWN, Jr.
Playwright

pride that the play's audiences have kept it going financially—without any admission charge. They have contributed their money generously at the end of each performance, eager to see the group to carry on.

Will there be a name soon for this little group of players—this unique by-product of a great strike? Pinkard says the answer depends on the labor movement itself.

"We'll have a name if the organizations of the people—and labor in the first place—think we're important enough to make us 'legitimate' with their sponsorship. There's been a lot of talk lately about the need for a national Negro theatre," he says.

"Who knows? If you believe that such a theatre must have its roots among the working masses of the people, maybe our group will mark the beginning of that new people's theatre. Labor will decide."

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(Pamphlets)

WHAT does 1953 mean in terms of more steaks on the table, more shops, more butter, more bread, more houses? Find out in ALEXEI LOOKS AHEAD. The Fifth Soviet Five-Year Plan, 25 cents per copy, 3 copies \$1. American Russian Institute, 101 Post St., San Francisco 8, Calif.

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Ryan's \$\$\$

(Continued from Page 2)

Ryan said he tried to tell him but: "He didn't want to hear of it. He said his father made the payments and he would continue making them."

When the laughter died down, Kiendl began to close in on the already very much confused Ryan with the cruelest part of his job.

Ryan, it developed, personally kept the records of the "anti-Communist" account, in his own handwriting, and retained the books in his own home, with no one allowed to see them. He explained the fund must be kept confidential because "informers" who are paid off, "might be exposed."

But the "King" had to yield up the books to the Crime Commission, at least as far back to 1950 which he claimed were all he had. He wasn't able to stop the Commission from checking on cancelled

checks further back, however, and here is what came out for the period Jan. 1, 1947 to Oct. 31, 1952.

Of the \$15,062 that came into the "fund" for that period, Ryan personally got \$48,725, most of it in cash. Of the rest \$63,422 went to solicitors, the top amount of \$27,643 going to solicitor J. J. Schultz, Ryan's nephew who is also drawing \$75 a week and \$25 expenses as "organizer" of the ILA. Then \$52,000 went for printing bills. So it is evident that hardly anything was left for "anti-Communism"—which should make Ryan a candidate for investigation by Senator McCarthy.

WHAT DID RYAN DO with the money he drew? Kiendl invading his strict privacy, produced a batch of cancelled checks and put one after another under his big, red, fleshy face.

"This check for \$222 for shirts, is that from the anti-Communist fund?"

"And this check for \$1,331.60 for golf club dues and charges, was that a Communist country club?" "And this check of \$546 to Toots Shore of the Stork Club, is that from the anti-Communist fund?"

Ryan babbled and mumbled, but was nailed down to admitting everything. Here's what he admitted as correct:

THAT AMONG the bills he paid from the "Anti-Communist" fund, in addition to those mentioned above were \$817 for clothing; \$10,774 for insurance; \$500 for medical and legal fees; \$1,000 for a golf club bond; \$225 for real estate taxes; \$942 for repairs on

Cadillacs; \$478 burial expenses for a relative and \$400 for a ticket for a cruise to Guatemala.

That in the four years and nine months he drew personally from four ILA sources a total of \$241,007, of which \$115,000 was his regular salary; \$41,000 expenses; \$12,944 to purchase Cadillacs (2) and the rest under headings beside the \$48,725 out of the "anti-Communist" fund.

"Is there anything in the Journal (anti-Communist) account that shows an anti-Communist purpose?" Kiendl asked him.

"No sir, that was all done in cash," replied Ryan.

Like Mr. Big, Ryan hadn't heard a thing of the killings, looting of union treasuries, kickbacks, loan-sharking, and all the other rackets practiced in most of the ILA locals examined. It was all news to him

that organizers he appointed for fifteen or more years were bank robbers, killers, shakedown artists and partners of every notorious gangster in the underworld's whose who.

"They got the production out!" he pleaded.

Joe must have been too busy swinging a golf club on the green of the Wingfoot club to see what's going on along the waterfronts.

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A N N E

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Approximately 3 acres of land on the main street two blocks from the center of town and 3 buildings, including a sawmill, are offered. There is complete equipment including all necessary implements for the processing and handling of all building materials. Woods nearby are heavy with hardwood and a few years ago this business employed 50 men full time. There are 5 trucks and a semi-trailer, which while not the latest models, are in good operating condition.

This business, based on previous earnings is capable of a yearly gross of \$75,000 to \$100,000. The buildings and land, machinery, equipment and inventory are worth almost twice the sale price. Priced right for an aggressive administrator who knows a bargain, this business is being offered for \$37,100.—No. 2M-9617, in care of Daily Worker, 35 E. 12 St., N.Y. 3.

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Albany Delegates Vow to Rally Shops, Tenants vs. Rent Hike

By VIRGINIA GARDNER
WHAT THEY DIDN'T GET to say at Albany, was discussed freely and angrily by union and tenant delegates from New York City on the train going to and from the stacked Temporary State Rent Commission hearing Tuesday.

Delegates included men and women elected by their shops and locals, housewives who never before had been to Albany, Puerto Ricans and Negroes who experience daily the misery of living meagerly to pay the landlords excessive rentals for rat-infested rooms. Others on the train included ministers and civic organization leaders working with the Conference on Housing Today and Tomorrow.

"I JUST WISH," said Mrs. Benay Montalvo, attractive 26-year-old recording secretary of United Electrical Workers Local 430, "that the 3,500 members of our local had seen the bestiality I saw in that legislative chamber today."

"All the workers in my shop talk about their housing troubles. But up until now there wasn't an immediate program of action for workers. Now we'll be giving it to them and they'll move, all right."

REV. JOHN BROWN, Negro, Queens Tenant Councils leader and an elected rent-control delegate from UE Local 1227, has his own rent problems, paying \$85.90 already for four rooms in Long Island City, at 35-34 21st St.

JIM BOYLE, elected as a delegate by the executive board of Local 1, AFL Bakery and Confectionery Workers and a former member of the board, made the trip after being up all night, ending a negotiating settlement with wholesale bread and roll companies at 4:30 a.m.

With him was Mrs. Annie Mendingham, also a delegate from Local 1, and Mrs. Lucille King, a member of Local 1.

Irving Rosenbaum, and Ralph Fasanella, elected delegates from the Morey Machinery Co., Local 1227, UE, were busy talking to tenant delegates and enthusiastic over the outpouring of union plus community and tenant group people.

"What impresses me most," said Fasanella, "is the number of women I've talked to who'd never broken out of the kitchen and their pressing family duties before."

As the save-rent-control train reached Dobbs Ferry and the New Yorkers had a glimpse of tree-covered countryside lightly blanketed with snow, delegates had settled into comfortable groups, some of them opening sacks of fruit and thermos bottles of coffee they had brought along.

Just such a woman was Mrs.

Emma Mitchell, a statuesque, gray-haired Negro, of 123 W. 112th St., a new member of a Tenants Council. "I can't remember the name of the council, but a lot of the tenants in my building signed the petition and sent a donation to send us."

She alluded to Mrs. Lucille Harvey, a laundry employee, smartly dressed in a black suit, who had brought Cynthia, her 11-year-old daughter, to see the legislators at work—only to be excluded from the chamber, along with many other Negroes.

Mrs. Mitchell told how their landlord had upped her rent from \$45 to \$51.75, "and now he wants to go up again." The tenants all were angry, and "more would be here but they're working."

"And we don't get hot water, or steam, and he won't fix the windows," put in Cynthia.

Another mother who had brought her daughter, Maureen, 15, of Bryant High School, was Mrs. Margaret Crichton, treasurer of UAW Local 188. They were not on the train, but were found seated in the Senate lobby, unable to get in the hearing room. Maureen had planned to make a report to her social studies class.

On the train tenants vied with

each other in their accounts of "the meanest landlord." Mrs. Juanita Rodriguez, of 573 W. 130th St., claimed it must be hers, the owner of five decontrolled, once abandoned houses adjacent to each other. By renting to Puerto Rican and Negro families at \$80 for 2½-room and \$90 for three-room apartments he took in \$70,000 in one year, the size of the original investment.

Among the many spokesmen who failed to get an opportunity to speak were Samuel Freedman of the Furriers Joint Council and Morris Cohn of the Fur Joint Board. Others were Ernest Shalek and Ferris Singleton, Negro of UE 1227, elected from the Machinery Builders, Inc., shop. Another was Mrs. Laura Hall,

Roosevelt Ward Held Innocent By Supreme Ct.

ROOSEVELT WARD, Jr., twenty-two-year-old Negro youth leader, was freed Monday of a three-year sentence on the frame-up charge of "failing to notify his draft board" of his correct address. The U. S. Supreme Court ruled unanimously that the record did not support the charge and accordingly reversed the conviction by the Louisiana Federal Court.

Negro, chairman of the Bedford-Stuyvesant Tenant Council and a leader of the Brooklyn Councils.

Mrs. Hall was ready to illustrate her speech with photos of the cat-sized rats, dilapidated buildings, and vile plumbing in her area.

It was Mrs. Hall who proposed a telegram be sent to Chairman D. Mallory Stephens of the Temporary State Rent Commission protesting his "arrogance and his disregard of tenants" at the hearing. The delegates on her train enthusiastically agreed.

To Push Rent Hike Bills Monday

By MICHAEL SINGER

ALBANY. NEW YORK'S TENANT millions face a crisis as decontrol and rent increase machinery move swiftly for early legislative approval.

The State Commission to Study Rents, headed by D. Mallory Stephens, was set to recommend several decontrol bills at its executive session on Monday, Feb. 9. The only opposition to the proposals will come from Assemblyman Louis Peck and Sen. Francis J. McCaffrey, Bronx Democrats. All the other 14 members of the commission are Republicans.

Landlords, openly gloating of their hatchet job at the near-riotous rent control hearings last week, were reported drawing up new lease forms for immediate "sign-or-else" demands on tenants.

THESE NEW LEASES—A sample form is being written by several landlord groups—call for a flat 20 percent rent boost.

The actual rent gouge, however, may be much higher. One realty lobbyist openly admitted that if the legislature enacts the proposal to permit landlords to pass on operating costs to tenants, the 20 percent increase would "only be the minimum." There will be thousands of \$50 to \$90 a month rent increases and hundreds of thousands ranging from \$15 to \$50 a month, he gleefully boasted.

Republicans were reported willing to make only one "concession" to tenant protection. This would be a bill that would limit the land-

lord demands on those who have paid two rent increases since 1947. In those cases the tenant would "only pay" the difference between the two increases and a flat 20 percent boost over the June 30, 1947 level.

Four bills most likely to be introduced within the next 10 days are those raising landlord net returns on property values from four to six percent, decontrolling vacant apartments, removing rent ceilings on so-called "luxury" units, and making tenants foot the operating and service bills for landlords.

If ever there was a time for a street-to-street, house-to-house, door-to-door mobilization, it is now.

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